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Japan Clings To Hopes For Naval Parity

Admiral Hasegawa Declares Disarmament Depends Upon Equality

Reductions Urged

Regional Accords Favored in Interviews Given to Monitor Writer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—"Our main hope for successful naval disarmament is to bring about an equality of naval strength among such sea powers as the United States, Great Britain and Japan, which are separated by oceanic barriers and which look to their navies as the principal guarantors of their national security," declared Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Japanese Navy, in an exclusive interview with this Monitor correspondent. "That equality must, of course, be attained at the lowest possible level.

Admiral Hasegawa continued. "It is our hope that the reductions which are necessary in order to reach such a low level should be achieved primarily through the elimination or radical reduction of the offensive types of ships and weapons."

These views sum up the general Japanese naval viewpoint and doubtless foreshadow the policy which the Japanese delegation will pursue if and when a new naval conference is held. In response to a question why Japan was no longer satisfied with the ratios which were established at the Washington conference, Admiral Hasegawa replied:

"The main reason for Japan's abrogation of the Washington Treaty was that the advancement of natural science and the attendant enhancement of the offensive potentialities of ships, aircraft and arms of all kinds have reduced tremendously the defensive advantages of geographical position.

Regional Agreements

"Furthermore, the expansion and strengthening of naval bases and fortifications in Hawaii and Singapore have brought a direct threat to the whole of Japanese territory. And in the Far East Soviet Russia is building up her sea and air forces with rapid strides, while China is doing the same with her air force. Facing such a situation on all sides, we have been forced to the conclusion that our national defense is no longer secure under the naval relations which have hitherto prevailed."

Asked whether Soviet naval preparations in Far Eastern waters represented a new problem for the Japanese Navy, Admiral Hasegawa declared that the Soviet Union had built up a flotilla of some 50 submarines and destroyers in the Far East, with the port of Vladivostok as a base. No large Soviet warships had been launched in the Pacific. Recognizing ultimate Soviet participation in a naval limitation agreement as "an end greatly to be desired," the Vice-Minister expressed the opinion that, in view of the difficulties which had already been encountered at Geneva because of the number of powers and their differing interests, it would be advisable to start with an agreement among "a few great naval powers whose positions are relatively similar."

A similar view, that an understanding between Japan, America and Great Britain, the three strongest naval powers in the world, is the key to peace in the Pacific area, was expressed by Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, one of Japan's senior statesmen, a former cabinet minister, financial authority and a former mayor of Tokyo.

Two Main Issues

Baron Sakatani was for a long time a prominent advocate of Japanese co-operation with the League of Nations. Setting forth his views on the problems which must be solved if peace is to be assured in the Far East in the course of an interview which he granted to the Monitor correspondent at his home, Baron Sakatani first explained why he considered a close understanding between the three powers a more

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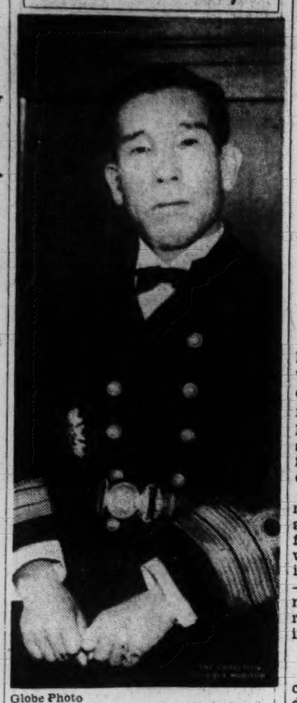
Pleads for Parity



Globe Photo

Vice Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa
Vice Minister of the Imperial Japanese Navy

Senate's Leading Internationalist Seeks New Data

Senator Pope Will Study Conditions in Europe and Visit League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Senator James Pinckney Pope (D) of Idaho, the most internationally inclined member of the upper chamber, sailed last night for Europe on an unofficial mission to the major capitals.

Senator Pope goes in a private capacity, but his standing as the outstanding advocate in official life of American membership in the League of Nations, as well as the position he has made for himself on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee since 1933, gives him entree into the principal chancelleries of Europe. Moreover, he conferred with President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, before he left, and will bring back an informed eye-witness account of latest European events.

Will Attend League Council

He will go first to London, thence to Paris, Geneva, possibly Vienna and certainly Rome, and will return to the United States early in October. In each capital he will confer with leading officials in the foreign field, and in Geneva will observe crucial sessions of the League of Nations Council on the Italo-Ethiopian affair, as well as the annual session of the Assembly.

Senator Pope is in many respects the antithesis of the senior senator from Idaho, William E. Borah, and perhaps that explains his unique position in the Senate. Senator Borah

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[Senator Pope, in a leading article in the Magazine Section today, discusses the position of the United States in world affairs.]

Radiocasts Printed In Improved Form

BEGINNING Thursday and Friday, Aug. 15 and 16, listings of Christian Science radiocasts and Monitor news programs will be published bimonthly in a new and more convenient form, as follows:

"Radiocasts of Christian Science Programs"—First and third Thursdays of each month.

"The Monitor Views the News"—First and third Fridays of each month.

For further convenience these columns will be listed regionally and each edition of the Monitor will carry those stations in the areas to which that edition is distributed. This arrangement replaces the former listings which appeared on the first Thursdays and Fridays of each month. Additions and corrections to the listings of these two columns which have been published as received, will be continued.

Labor's Move To Cut Hours Is Criticized

Massachusetts Leads

Associated Industries Says It Will Hurt Business—Rest of List Praised

The 30-hour-week resolution passed by the Golden Jubilee Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor today drew fire from the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in a declaration that agitation for a reduction in working hours would drive further industry out of the State.

An Associated Industries spokesman charged that the 30-hour-week agitation appeared to be a subterfuge for a compromise 40-hour week. Even the reduction of working hours from 48 to 40, this official—who preferred to remain unnamed—declared, would in the long run cause increased unemployment in the State.

Calls Attitude Inconsistent

This attitude, he insisted, was decidedly inconsistent with labor's drive for unemployment insurance recently culminated on Beacon Hill by the enactment of a state pool employees' contributory unemployment insurance bill. If labor forces men out of work by passage of a reduced work week, he asserted they will only bring the burden back upon themselves.

Labor's attitude today remained the same. It was held that with a reduced work week more labor would be required to fill the orders—thus labor, the consumer, and the employer, would be benefited. Naturally, the employers—1200 of whom the Associated Industries represent—are somewhat reluctant to increase costs by additions to pay rolls at this time.

Praise for Rest of Program

The industries did not, however, censure other of labor's goals for 1935-36. The spokesman praised the employees' resolve to contribute to the state pool unemployment insurance fund. He did admit, however, that the employer would probably shift the burden of his contribution to the consumer.

Despite the Associated Industries opposition to the reduced work week, labor leaders today were jubilant over their 1934-35 accomplishments on Beacon Hill and predicted another "boom year" next year.

Most important among the resolutions passed by the Springfield convention were those favoring a new NRA, enactment of the 30-hour week, and the Guffey coal bill on the national side.

Program for Next Year

Leading the list for State labor action next year are old-age pensions; unemployment insurance improvement; savings bank life insurance; possibility of a State labor party for 1940; the industrial union as opposed to the craft union in mass production industry, and pressure to secure a State housing code to improve sub-standard housing conditions.

These resolutions were passed after a highly encouraging review of the state labor legislation enacted during the past year. From Governor Curley, principal convention speaker, to the least important of the 276 delegates to the convention, the opinion was unanimous that 1934-35 had been labor's year in Massachusetts.

Record Banner Year

Reports showed labor legislation had been enacted such as has never before been seen on Beacon Hill. Labor organization had increased. The coffers of the State Federation,

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Senate Group Gets Hopson In Lobby Inquiry

House Gives Up Elusive Utilities Man After Threat of Contempt

Not Hiding, He Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Congress' double-barreled lobby investigation was literally today a scramble between two rival committees for the person of Howard C. Hopson, erstwhile missing utility magnate.

Subjected to a heavy barrage of adverse publicity in the local press the House lobby committee surrendered its prior claim to Mr. Hopson—a claim based on the fact that its agents found him in New Jersey last Friday and brought him here to Washington Monday.

Following a tense morning session before the House committee marked by heated exchanges between members of the committee itself and Mr. Hopson, House police were directed to permit an agent of the Senate committee to serve a subpoena for immediate appearance on Mr. Hopson.

Accepts Senate Summons

He went out of the stifling and heavily crowded House committee room mopping his brow, took the subpoena when proffered in the presence of a glaring circle of flashlights and climbed into a waiting taxi, remarking, "I'm just about all in."

Meanwhile, the Senate lobby committee, informed that their subpoena had finally been served, assembled in their own air-cooled chamber and sat down to wait in comfort and the conscious dignity of the Senate for the man they have been trying to locate for over a month to inquire into the efforts of the Associated Gas & Electric Company—in which Mr. Hopson is the reputed dominant influence—to defeat the Wheeler-Rayburn utility bill.

Waited in Vain

But they waited in vain. The minutes ticked by until an hour had passed. Finally the chairman announced a recess until 3 o'clock with a warning that if Mr. Hopson did not appear at that time he would report to the Senate and ask to have him declared "in contempt" of the United States Senate.

Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, chairman of the Senate committee, had prepared himself for Mr. Hopson's long-awaited appearance by asking and receiving from the Senate, broadened authority for his investigation.

Additional powers include authority to investigate corporate structure, interlocking directorates, capitalization, salaries, contributions and other financial arrangements, most of which require a study of corporation books.

Outlines Senate Case

"We expect to prove that he (Mr. Hopson) directed and mapped out the entire program of lobbying and propaganda all over the country," the Senator told the Senate.

Warnings of a citation "for contempt" of the Senate if Mr. Hopson failed to obey the Senate subpoena added to the general excitement of the committee rivalries, while almost forgotten in a quiet corner of the Capitol, the house and Senate conference over the Wheeler-Rayburn bill itself reached the controversial "death-sentence" provision in a conciliatory atmosphere.

A compromise is expected shortly and enactment of federal regulation is now taken for granted regardless of what the lobby committee may or may not uncover.

Denies Eluding House

During the House committee session Mr. Hopson said he had spent most of the time when he was being sought by the two committees at his home near Spring Lake, New Jersey. He denied he had made an effort to avoid appearing before the House committee, stating he had intended to do so as soon as his health would permit, but conceded he did try to avoid the Senate committee because he thought everything he could testify to had been related by other officials of the A. G. E. and that because he considered it his "duty to myself and my family and my health to do so."

Previously chairman John J. O'Connor (D) of New York, denied that any effort had been made by his committee to keep the Senate committee from serving a subpoena

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Relief Problem Stirs Pennsylvania

Republicans See in Rising Farm Discontent a Political Recouping

Solution Lies Deeper

Government "relief" as a means of offsetting unemployment has brought social, economic and political changes in the United States of the first magnitude. A Monitor staff correspondent, touring states most vitally affected, presents a picture of the relief situation. His first-hand reports are presented as an objective supplement to political and other discussions of the relief situation. The stories will appear from time to time as his trip proceeds.

By Bertram Fowler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna.—The story of relief in Pennsylvania is something more than the mere recounting of present problems and grievances. Political observers see in the growing discontent of the farmers signs of a future political overturn. But talk with the farmers themselves reveals a deeper and more significant problem than would be solved by a mere switch over to another set of political office holders.

The growing resentment of farmers so patent throughout the country is particularly noticeable here. Republican leaders sensing it are becoming increasingly vocal in their criticisms. They are gathering to murmur that Pennsylvania Democrats are using relief funds to build up a permanent machine, to retain the power gained when popular resentment and dissatisfaction worked

Wide World

H. Rossiter Snyder
Opposite Sides of Relief

one of the most tremendous political overturns that the State has ever seen.

The farmers themselves are gathering in the same way, and their voices, now raised well above the murmuring stage are re-echoing the charges and recriminations of the politicians. It is this talk that is filling the bosoms of Pennsylvania Republicans with mounting

Farmers Themselves See Eventual Salvation in Economic Evolution

Moral Issue Is Vital

hope. But there is another note, seemingly disregarded by these vote getters who desire so ardently to hear exactly what they believe they are hearing.

The farmer in Harrisburg for the day from his farm in Lancaster County has a real grievance. His problem is personal and economic. He has started tobacco cutting and is pushed for help. He has needed help all summer but has been doing without it. He had a hired man last year. He sent for him again this year but he was on relief. He was making practically the same wage on relief that that farmer would pay him.

Understood His Problem

Naturally enough this farmer believed that he had a real grievance. There was no intangible and vague problem here but a real and present one. He wanted help and couldn't get it. But the surprising thing in this case was the intelligent and frank acknowledgement by this farmer that the problem was not one to be solved by political methods, that it goes deeper than can be reached by voteseeking politicians.

This farmer could understand and appreciate the stand taken by the worker. He freely admitted that the man did not have to work so hard on his relief job as he would have to on the farm. His hours were shorter, his job more secure.

It was at this point that the far-

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Curley Defends Action of House On Nazi Policy

Letter to German Consul Says Resolution Follows American Opinion

Gov. James M. Curley stood aligned with the Massachusetts House of Representatives today as being opposed to reputed Nazi persecutions. In a pointed letter sent in reply to the protest of Baron Kurt von Tippelskirch, German Consul at Boston, against the House resolution condemning recent German activities, the Governor said he thought the resolution expressed America's attitude toward the persecutions and that it might do some good.

This reply, combined with the resolution, formed another link in the chain of recent international incidents that have tended to create friction between the United States and Germany.

The Boston Incident

The Boston "incident" began when the House of Representatives on Monday passed a resolution condemning Nazi persecutions of Jews and Roman Catholics. The resolution was immediately criticized by Baron von Tippelskirch. In letters to Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, and Governor Curley the Consul protested the resolution's "unwarranted and unpardonable interference with domestic matters of my country."

To this, the Governor replied:

"Personally I do not find myself in accord with you in your views with reference to the action as taken by the General Court (Legislature) of Massachusetts, believing as I do that the protest is timely and represents an honest and open expression of the secret opinion of Americans generally.

"Massachusetts from the beginning of our Government has been regarded as one place in the world in which the public could assemble and give honest expression to what they rightly regarded as oppression or persecution upon the part of any nation in the world.

"In my opinion the adoption of the resolution may serve a dual purpose:

"First, in ending persecution and oppression and, secondly, in emphasizing in no uncertain terms, that a pursuance of the program that has been followed during the past year by the Nazi Government is abhorrent to right thinking women and men the world over and not in keeping with the spirit of the times and must inevitably work greater injury to its proponents than to those against whom the persecution and opposition is directed.

Recalls Other Events

The Massachusetts House action followed closely upon the heels of denial on July 23 by Mayor LaGuardia of New York of a permit for Paul Kress, German masseur, to enter his profession in that city. The Boston incident also takes its place along with the disturbances which occurred in New York the night of July 27

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, Aug. 14

Italo-Ethiopian—Britain and France Consult

Ethiopia complains of inability to get arms. France prepares to defend Somaliland. Britain, France and Italy seek at Paris to give Mussolini what he wants by peace instead of war. This is today's somberly realistic view of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Paris: Il Duce's threat of war unless he obtains a "full settlement" otherwise today dominated the tri-power preliminaries. Anthony Eden of Britain saw Premier Laval for one hour. Ethiopia cannot win, observers believe. Britain's trump card for cutting down the loss—to wash her hands of continental diplomacy if it turns mechanized Italy loose on barefooted Ethiopia. Laval sees Baron Aloisi tomorrow.

Geneva: Haile Selassie protested to the League today that Ethiopia is unable to purchase sufficient arms abroad, the Associated Press reports. Arms embargoes of many nations leave the land-locked empire clutching antiquated muskets. Meanwhile, Italy's munitions plants work overtime. Rome can buy where Addis Ababa cannot.

Djibouti, French Somaliland: France is taking no chances in East Africa, despite its sparklingly new entente cordiale with Italy. Witness long-range naval guns on islands off the coast; new airplane hangars; another cruiser on the way; barbed wire enmeshing this strategic port and only railway terminus.

Eden has definite proposals: Page 1.

Clipper—Catches Up With Midway Island

MIDWAY ISLAND (AP)—Completing the second stage of its 4922-mile flight from Alameda, Calif., to Wake Island, the Pan American Airways' Clipper seaplane arrived here today 8 nours and 52 minutes after leaving Honolulu.

The four-motored flying boat skimmed on the lagoon at this tiny atoll station at 3 p. m., Honolulu time (9:30 p. m., E. D. T.).

Adjournment—Alcohol Measure Hastened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Moving forward another step toward adjournment, the Senate today sent the alcohol control bill to conference. It is designed to replace the defunct federal alcohol control administration.

While the measure as passed by the Senate yesterday by a vote of 59 to 24 differs materially from the previously passed House bill, prompt resolution of differences is expected. Major difference is in regard to bulk sales of liquor. The House would permit such sales to rectifiers, wholesalers, hotels and clubs. The Senate, following the earnest recommendations of the Treasury, struck out this feature, which it was feared would play directly into the hands of bootleggers.

The Senate bill also provides for the establishment of a three-man board to control the liquor traffic, whereas the House would vest such control directly in the Treasury.

Prague—Treason Charged in Arrests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Czechoslovakia struck swiftly today at German-speaking minorities suspected of betraying military secrets to the Reich.

Gen. Rudolph Kraussz, World War Chief of Staff in the Austrian Fourth Army, was arrested at his residence in Marienbad. Undisturbed and pensionless there since the war, his name is now linked compromisingly with Charles Leppa of Budweisz. The local college headmaster is also arrested, accused of writing treasonable articles to German military papers.

Vienna sees more than an internal disciplining of Czech minorities. It interprets Prague's move as fodder for a Little Entente decision against Austrian and Hungarian equality at the coming conference.

Drought—Causes Forest Fires in Northwest

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—Huge forest fires roared out of control in scattered sections of the Pacific Northwest today, while others threatened to break out of bounds. Montana, Idaho and Oregon saw the region's worst blazes, with at least three major conflagrations. Brush fires are reported in Wyoming, Utah and Washington.

Dam Bursts—Italy Suffers Disastrous Storm

TURIN, Italy—Latest official estimates in Ovada flood from dam burst yesterday during storm: drowned, 250 (not 600 to 1000 as reported); property damage, $24,600,000.

Waters rushed at average depth of 15 feet over Orba River Valley area 25 miles long, two wide, according to the Associated Press. Rehabilitation under way today where waters have receded, leaving mud several feet deep.

New Land—Russians Report Find Off Greenland

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet ice breaker Sadko wirelessed yesterday finding signs of land in an unexplored area northeast of Greenland, about 275 miles from the north pole.

This area at present is a blank spot on maps. The Sadko, carrying a party of natural scientists on an exploration trip under the command of George Ushakoff, vice-chief of the northern sea route department, has two airplanes.

Martin Johnsons—Off to Borneo for Pictures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Inquisitive Martin and Osa Johnson are off again today, this time for the wilds of Borneo. Stowed below on the Kota Pinang, Singapore-bound freighter, is their exploring plane, Spirit

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German Colonial Issue Revived By British in French Parleys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 14—Inaugurating what is called here the most crucial diplomatic conference since the World War, Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, Sir Robert Vansittart, British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Sir George Clerk, British Ambassador to Paris, today presented to Premier Pierre Laval of France the official British Government's viewpoint on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Although the conversations are only preliminary to the actual opening of the tri-partite talks on Friday between France, Britain and Italy, it is felt they may prove decisive.

The Question

Can France and Britain reach even a tentative agreement to uphold the League Covenant and the collective system of international justice against Italy's apparent intention to resort to war if necessary to gain control over Ethiopia? This is the fundamental issue at stake.

It is understood that Mr. Eden gave Premier Laval plainly to understand that the British Government feels Italian recourse to war would mean collapse of the entire European post-war system and unless France supported the British stand she would be likely to find Britain disinteresting itself from those European considerations which so vitally concern French security.

Britain's Proposals

Mr. Eden is also understood to have brought concrete and positive proposals for a peaceful settlement of the dispute, contemplating wide economic concessions to Italy—possibly under an economic mandate of the League over Ethiopia—with certain territorial concessions in the form of boundary rectification.

There are also persistent rumors here that the British delegates are authorized to discuss the whole question of redistribution of the colonies taken from Germany after the war with a view to allotting to Italy—and Germany as well—certain colo-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

LeagueStepsforConciliation

May 24—League of Nations Council agrees that the Italo-Ethiopian dispute "which has arisen . . . as a result of the Ualual incident of Dec. 5, 1934" (and subsequent incidents), should be submitted to a joint arbitration committee (two for each nation) in conformity with the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of Aug. 2, 1928.

July 10—Efforts of joint committee to arbitrate the differences fail. Emperor of Ethiopia appeals to League, demanding a special Council session to halt Italy's war plans.

July 31—League Council, mainly behind closed doors, decides to recommend continuance of arbitration committee, with a fifth arbitrator. Three powers, Britain, France and Italy—to meet as soon as possible to consider their interests under three-power treaty of 1906 regarding Abyssinia.

Tripartite conference to open at Paris Friday, Anthony Eden, Minister for League Affairs, for Britain; Premier Pierre Laval for France and Baron Pompeo Aloisi, delegate to the League, for Italy. At same time Conciliation Committee is to meet and choose fifth arbitrator.

Powers to try to reach understanding that will end war threat in East Africa before the League Council meets Sept. 4 to consider the whole question.

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House Passes Bond Issue For Buildings

But Curley Needs More Votes for $4,000,000 State Measure

Boston Today—*also sees*—Republican effort to take $4,000,000 building funds from highway bond issue fail, 148 to 78—Curley make two new appointments—Drafting of veterans on relief for CCC camps denied—Salem-Peabody textile strikers get last pay envelopes.

$4,000,000—Governor Needs Additional Votes

Governor Curley's $4,000,000 bond issue for public buildings was passed to be engrossed in the House today. Despite this preliminary success, the vote (130 to 83) indicated a bitter last-ditch struggle on the part of Republicans and opponents of the Governor to block the measure. Unless Curley cohorts can pick up three more votes it appeared that the bond-issue would fail—as did the $4,500,000 issue last week—on the vote for enactment.

The tense and very close situation in the lower House today led most legislators to abandon hope for adjournment tonight, or even this week. If the bond issue fails of final enactment, Governor Curley flatly warned today that "the legislators may be prepared to stay here until snow flies."

Republicans previously used the same words in announcing their defiance of the Governor's wishes for the bond issue passage.

Under the laws of Massachusetts, a two-thirds majority is needed to pass a bond issue on final reading or enactment. This means that 81 Representatives can block passage. That is what happened on the previous bill last week, and in view of the 83 who voted against the measure today it appeared that opposition in the House remained crystallized. The measure is now before the Senate for vote on engrossment. It is possible that rules will be suspended and final vote in the House taken tonight.

Switch—Republicans Fail on Bond Change

Just before the vote on engrossment was taken, Republicans (as had been expected) waged a strenuous House fight to have the $4,000,000 for public buildings taken from the previously voted $13,000,000 highway bond issue. This effort failed by a vote of 148 "against" to 78 "for."

Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline led the fight to take the funds from the highway department. He said it would save $1,000,000 in debt service charges.

Representative William B. Baker of Newton gave some indication of Republican attitude toward the bond issue when he declared: "Let the Governor keep sending messages in here until the snow flys. I'll stay here and keep voting against borrowing."

He pointed out that it had taken the State 12 years to reduce its debt from $40,000,000 to $10,000,000, as it was just two years ago. In the past two years, he said, the debt has been raised to $30,000,000, and if this bond issue for buildings is passed it will jump to $34,000,000.

Plums—Curley Posts Go to Campaign Aides

Two important campaign helpers were rewarded with political appointments and Democratic influence in the State was increased by Governor Curley today.

He announced appointment of Charles H. McGlue, former state chairman of the Democratic Party, and manager of the Curley gubernatorial campaign, to serve on the State Ballot Law Commission. This gives Democrats a majority of this body for the first time since 1912. He succeeds George P. Beckford. His salary is $300 a year.

At the same time, William W. Saxe, Boston advertising man, who was affiliated with the Curley campaign, was chosen to serve on the Boston Finance Commission. This appointment now gives the Democrats a majority on that body. No salary is connected with the position.

CCC—Most Veterans Found Eager for Jobs

Answer to rumors that unmarried World War veterans now on relief are being drafted to fill depleted ranks of the CCC was made in Boston today by Richard Flynn, commissioner of state aid and pensions. He admitted that veterans have recently been offered jobs by the Federal Government on the Vermont flood projects, under the CCC, and that idle veterans had been warned that unless they took these jobs at $30 a month they would be dropped from veterans relief rolls.

But Mr. Flynn quickly explained that these threats were made to those veterans who had become so ambitionless and "relief-minded" that they preferred to idle away their time subsisting on direct relief rather than work for small wages. This is not true, however, of the majority of veterans who are eager, Mr. Flynn said to find work.

"One way of handling the dole-

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Boston Day... Bonds, Switch, CCC, Strike...

(Continued from Page 1)

minded relief recipient," he declared, "is to jar him out of his lethargy by threatening to cut off his aid if he doesn't avail himself of every opportunity to find work."

Mr. Flynn explained that veterans on relief in the various Massachusetts cities and towns are taken off the local relief rolls and placed on the separate soldiers' aid lists, where they receive special attention.

Pickets—Mill Strikes Affect 2000 Workers

Pickets paced slowly back and forth outside Salem and Peabody's two striking cotton mills today. Inside the officials of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company sat at their desks awaiting the arrival of the federal conciliator. Salem and Peabody were "holing-in" for their third strike in as many years.

The strike ordered Tuesday night by the Independent Sheeting Workers' Union threw approximately 2100 out of employment at noon. The mill owners had stood firm for three weeks against workers' demands for increased wages, collection of union dues by the plant, and a full 40-hour week.

Today they still turned their backs on the workers' call with the comment that the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company paid the highest wages in the world, that the working standards were the most modern in the world, and that they believed the workers were for the most part satisfied with their conditions.

Employees declared otherwise. They claimed their work week averaged only 24 instead of 40 hours. They wanted the company to sign a contract to assure them of a basic wage for another year. The company —beset by state and federal taxes, fewer orders and social legislative mandates—holds it cannot guarantee anything in such uncertain times.

Thus pickets march, officials chew the ends of their pencils as orders go unfilled, city fathers wonder how long it will be before most of the workers are forced onto relief rolls, grocers, butchers, and merchants see unpaid bills drag on and future business fade away.

A $38,000 pay roll was distributed this afternoon. With their money in their pockets for the last time until they punch another time clock, the 2000 workers planned a meeting at the Union Hall in Salem's Odell block at 8 o'clock tonight to carry on the strike.

Port—Boston Obtains Coveted Court Rights

Yesterday President Roosevelt's pen scratched out a symphony for many New England shippers—a new victory for the Port of Boston in its drive for equality with other Atlantic shipping centers. The President's signature was the final step in amending the Interstate Commerce Act specifically to designate the Port of Boston as a locality with the right to protest against and carry charges of rate discriminations into the courts.

This victory assumes great significance for Boston, possessor of the deepest harbor at high water of any port on the Atlantic seaboard. Since 1887, the Interstate Commerce Commission had recognized the Port of Boston as a locality thus in possession of the right to fight for its rights, even as an individual, in the courts. But two years ago, the Supreme Court ruled that the Port was not a locality but a gateway. This closed the mouth of the Port Authority against rate discriminations. Now this mouth can speak again and plans are ready for it to do a lot of talking in court.

First the Port Authority will immediately reopen its court case against free lighterage service provided for the Port of New York by the rails, a service the rails are charged with performing at a loss, reflected in demands for higher freight rates everywhere. Such services, where performed, should be paid for, the Port Authority contends, in fairness to rail stockholders themselves.

Road Jobs—Selectmen Want Local Men Used

The sight of several hundred Boston men coming in chartered El buses to work in outlying towns has irked selectmen and legislators of several communities bordering on the Hub.

They have lodged complaints with William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, asserting that capable but needy men can be found in the local communities to do the highway and road work. To these complaints Mr. Callahan replies that in Boston there are no state roads on which to use the men, hence he is compelled to send them out—some as far as 30 miles—to work. He also said it would not be good business to change crews at every town line. He explained that the men are now transported in El buses instead of, as previously, in highway trucks, because of the safety aspects involved.

Critics of the policy said that men worked only six hours a day because two hours are used in traveling, yet they are paid for eight hours.

Pages—Long Session Cuts Down Daily Pay

Page boys in the House and Senate have been hoping the session would end every day for the last two months. Today, however, they hoped the weary legislators would at least remain long enough after conclusion of the bond issue and El removal bills to pass a law giving them a little more money.

There are eight boys in the House, four in the Senate. They are paid $700 for the session and this sum is based on the assumption that it will last five months. It makes a good job and usually they are able to line up some other work by the time the session ends. This year the session has stretched out to seven and one-half months and some of the boys who had arranged other positions now assert they have been forced to forgo them in order to stay on the State House job.

Legislators today expected to vote about $75 apiece extra for the boys.

Compromise Plan Offers $20,000,000 For Merritt Drive

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 14 (AP)—A compromise proposal calling for the expenditure of $20,000,000 was offered today as a means of expediting construction of the Merritt Parkway, a 36-mile highway connecting southwestern Connecticut with the Hutchinson River Parkway in Westchester County, N. Y.

The $20,000,000 figure was agreed on tentatively during a conference yesterday at Hartford attended by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and a committee of legislators from Fairfield County.

The committee was to submit the proposal today to a meeting of fellow Senators and Representatives from the county. If the legislators approve the plan, it is planned to apply immediately for a federal grant of 45 per cent of the cost of the project. The county is empowered to borrow the balance under a recently enacted state law.

For some time the Fairfield County legislators have been at odds as to whether to spend $27,000,000 for the parkway or restrict the cost to the original estimate of $15,000,000. Governor Cross expressed the belief $15,000,000 would not be enough, while $27,000,000 would place a too severe burden on the county.

Ten recommendations for constructing the parkway were approved last night by the board of directors of the Fairfield County Planning Association. One of them urged that the parkway be "designed and built in accordance with the best practice known and that expert landscape, architectural and other professional service be employed to accomplish this result."

Connecticut Police Open Safety Drive

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 14 (AP)—The state police drive against reckless driving gained impetus today with 18 arrests in less than 24 hours. The campaign began yesterday after traffic accidents had taken a toll of 15 fatalities throughout the State and caused nearly 100 injuries in four days.

"Every available man has been out on highway patrol," State Commissioner Anthony Sunderland said.

While promising to shoulder their share of the responsibility for enforcing the law, state and local police asked the co-operation of court officials.

Primitive Crafts are Revived

By a Staff Photographer

Spinning, Weaving, Knitting as of Old

Upper Left—Harriet Jackowski of Northampton, Mass., Spinning Flax. Upper Right—Mary O. Maillet of Roslindale, Spinning. Lower Left—John F. Cann of Boston Plies the Knitting Needles to Win First Prize. Lower Right—Ludia Haddad of Denison House, Boston, Weaving

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Mexican Fiesta	Baseball game....	Special sports pro-
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	gram .....
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Studio soloist	"Jack Armstrong"	Special sports pro-
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Speaker; news.....	Patti Chapin	gram .....
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler....	News service	"Buck Rogers" ....
6:15	Healy Stamp Club....	Features; news....	Sketch; reports....	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features.....	Music; orchestra ..	Ruth Etting; orch.	"Minute Men" ....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	John Herrick; or..	Features; music...	"Poetic Strings"..
7:00	Dinner concert	"Amos 'n' Andy".	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service .....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Uncle Ezra"	Sports Comment...	"He, She, They";
7:30	"Hum and Strum"....	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet...	soloists; orchestra
7:45	"Paradise" sketch...	"City Voices".....	Boake Carter; news	Organ; soloist.....
8:00	Wirges' Orchestra;	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature..	Golf lesson.....
8:15	quartet; soloists...	ily," dramatic sk.	"Dance Rhythms"	"After Sundown".
8:30	"House of Glass";	String orchestra;	Guy Robertson;	"Master of Mys-
8:45	sketch; orchestra....	soloists; sketch...	soloist; orchestra	tery," sketch ....
9:00	John Charles Thomas	Town Hall To-	"Six-Gun Justice,"	Charlotte Ensemble
9:15	and his Neighbors':	night: Frank	dramatic sketch.	Heywood Broun....
9:30	drama and musical..	Crumit; quartet;	"Presenting Mark	Rhythm Revue....
9:45	Education talk	players; orchestra	Warnow"; variety	News Service .....
10:00	Sunset Concert, Na-	Cavallo Band, fr'm	Burns and Allen;	Siberian Singers..
10:15	tional Symph. Orch.	Grant Park, Chi.	comedy sketch...	Veloz and Yolanda
10:30	The Venutians; solo-	Ray Noble and	CBS vocalist	George Olsen and
10:45	ist; orchestra	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Revue...	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Sign off.....
11:15	Joe Rines's Orch....	Sports; music	Hopkins's Orch..	.....
11:30	Gene Fogarty and his	Sports program ...	Ted Fiorito and	.....
11:45	orchestra	"Open Road," sk..	his orchestra....	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild; chamber music recital.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Cincinnati baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:50 WNAC, From the Governor's Office; talk.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, Lewisohn Stadium concert; opera, "Carmen," direction Dr. Alexander Smallens.
8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon"; comedy, songs, melodrama.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour; Fred Perry, tennis champion; Henry Hull; Bobby Burns; Charioteers Quartet; Tom Howard.
8:45 WBZ, Talk, Hendrik Willem Van Loon.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, "Town Talks," Charles Hanson Towne.
9:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert; Gilbert and Sullivan, Herbert and Strauss program.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Rudolph Ganz, pianist.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Bing Crosby; Dorsey Brothers; Helen Jepson; soloists.
10:30 WNAC, "Possibilities of Payment of the Adjusted Service Certificates," Representative Wright Patman, Texas.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Changes in the Nation's Transportation System," Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana.
12:00 WNAC, San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, from San Diego exposition.

Machado Downfall Celebrated

HAVANA, Aug. 14 (AP)—Cuba celebrated the second anniversary of the overthrow of President Machado Aug. 12. It was a legal holiday throughout the republic and all commerce stopped.

Lone Man Knitter Defeats All Women On Boston Common

Probably the first knitted "patch work" American flag in the history of the country is being sewn together today by the Boston Historical Society. It is the result of a busy afternoon on Boston Common yesterday when more than 100 greater Boston women and ERA arts and crafts students, not to mention a lone man, knitted sections of the flag before about 1000 onlookers.

First prize yesterday went to the aforementioned lone man, John F. Cann, who learned to knit from his mother during boyhood on a Newfoundland farm "because I had five other brothers who were very hard on their stockings."

So Mr. Cann took up knitting to help his mother and has been doing it off and on ever since. He not only bettered all the women gathered on the Common but actually arrived in the first place when the contest was half over. Mr. Cann received 12 skeins of yarn for his perspiring hour or so. Five other prizes were also awarded.

Also taking part in the demonstration, sponsored by the Boston Tercentenary Committee, were a number of spinners who operated hand wheels, the first to be seen in action on the Common for almost 200 years. It was in August, 1753, that 200 women gathered on the historical old sward for a spinning contest. However, the spin-fest turned into a riot when it came time to make the award.

New England Told Of Sectional Peril By Grange Leader

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 14 (AP)—New England farmers must be on the look-out to see that New England is not discriminated against by governmental agencies or as a result of sectional prejudices, James C. Farmer, lecturer of the National Grange, told 1100 Grange lecturers here today.

Speaking at the lecturers' conference at Massachusetts State College he said, "We must demand equality of opportunity in governmental assistance with other sections of the land."

The youth movement was stressed in the morning program presented by the Rhode Island lecturers under the chairmanship of Mrs. C. Palmer Chapman. The Rev. Eldin C. Bucklan, Rhode Island Grange chaplain, speaking of unwarranted criticism of modern youth, said, "Before you indulge in slander of youth remember that they are just chips off the old block and that the destinies of a nation depend upon the opinions of youth under 25."

Prof. William R. Gordon of the sociology department of Rhode Island State College said that "less has been done for young people between the ages of 15 and 21 than for any other age group between 6 and 60."

New Hampshire to Get A Woman Police Chief

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 14 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges announced his intention of appointing New Hampshire's first woman police commissioner during yesterday's seventeenth annual Farmers and Homemakers Week celebration. He did not disclose the municipality in which the woman would be appointed, nor did he make known her name.

"Women should hold more positions of responsibility in the State," Governor Bridges told 150 farm women.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"The Torchbearers," starring Mary Young, South Shore Players in support. Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

DENNIS — "Saturday's Children," Maxwell Anderson comedy starring Ruth Gordon, Donald McDonald and Philip Huston. Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

MAGNOLIA — "Ariadne," by A. A. Milne, featuring Muriel Kirkland, Tom Stevenson, Mata Roudin and Madelyn Phillips. Oceanside Playhouse, 8:30.

MARSHFIELD HILLS — "Whispering Wires," comedy by George M. Cohan, with Betty Campbell and William Mendrek. Marshfield Hills Theater, 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH — "Petticoat Fever," with Rosamund Pinchot, Miriam Battista, Richard Whorf and Robert Ross. Beach Theater, 8:30.

WESTFORD—"Camille," directed by Gordon Oliffen of the Yale University Theater. Lake Shore Playhouse, 8:30.

Movies

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Jalna." Exceptionally well cast production of Maso de la Roche's prize winning novel of the doings of the Whiteoak family of Ontario. Kay Johnson, Ian Hunter, David Manners, C. Aubrey Smith and Sir Nigel Bruce. 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12. Also shorts.

EXETER STREET—"Oil for the Lamps of China." 3:08, 6:05, 9:05. "Ladies Love Danger."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Dante's Inferno." A story of an amusement czar whose ship catches fire at sea, with parallel drawn to the Dantean theme. Fenway, 2:05, 4:39, 7:13, 9:47. Paramount, 9, 11:31 a. m., 2:02, 4:33, 7:04, 9:35.

FINE ARTS—"Romance in Budapest," produced by the director of "Two Hearts in Waltz Time." 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40. Shorts and news.

ORPHEUM — "Woman Wanted," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Joel McCrea. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Vaudeville.

STATE—"Smilin' Through," return engagement, with Norma Shearer, Leslie Howard and Fredric March. 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10. "After the Dance," with Nancy Carroll.

METROPOLITAN—"Every Night at Eight," with George Raft, Alice Faye, Patsy Kelly and Frances Langford. Gentle satire on the radio. 11:10 a. m., 1:57, 4:44, 7:41, 10:28. Leo Carrillo on stage, vaudeville and ballet.

MODERN — "Shanghai," with Charles Boyer and Loretta Young. Story of inter-racial marriage ban. 9, 11:33 a. m., 2:06, 4:39, 7:12, 9:45. "One Frightened Night," with Mary Carlisle.

BOSTON—"The Cowboy Millionaire," with George O'Brien. 11:32 a. m., 2:15, 4:53, 7:31, 10:09. "Woman in the Dark."

TREMONT—"The Bride of Frankenstein," with Boris Karloff, and "It's a Small World," with Spencer Tracy. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"She," from Sir H. Rider Haggard's fantastic novel. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. "Paris in the Spring," with Mary Ellis and Tullio Carminati.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Ginger." Juvenile Jane Withers's first starring vehicle. 3:45, 6:30, 9:55. "The Healer," with Ralph Bellamy.

UNIVERSITY—"No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "The Glass Key," with George Raft.

SOUTH STATION — Travelogue, "The Yanks Are Coming"; musical, "Gypsy Nights"; news; cartoon, "Scrappy's Ghost Story," and other shorts. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Music

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—ERA Woodwind and Horn Ensemble recital in courtyard, Ernst Hoffman, conductor. 7:30.

NORWOOD CARILLON CONCERT—Town Hall, Washington Street, Roger Walker, carilloneur. 8:30.

MEDFORD CONCERT—ERA Band, William Barrington-Sargent, conductor, Wellington Playground, Middlesex Avenue, 8.

Other Events

NORTH END DRAMA—"Love in Livery," by Brighton-Allston Community Theater, and "Pater Noster," by East Boston Community Theater. North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street, 8.

ERA TALK AND MOVIES—"Our Children in the Home," James D. Bronner. With ERA Orchestra. Denison House grounds, 93 Tyler Street, South Cove.

Tomorrow

Music

BOSTON COMMON—ERA Band, Walton Ives, conductor Parkman Bandstand, 12 noon.

Other Events

OUTDOOR SKETCHING CLASS—ERA Arts and Crafts project along Fenway. Meet opposite Sears Roebuck store, 4:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Stained Glass"; free guidance by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

Ten Guesses (62)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; Mozart composed it.
2—No; there are approximately 20,000
3—Yes.
4—No; it was fought on the adjacent Breed's Hill
5—Yes; several copies were made and signed when the original document made its appearance.
6—No; Keats wrote it.
7—No; in Agra, India.
8—No; Benjamin was the youngest.
9—No, the name of the city should be spelled "Cincinnati."
10—No.

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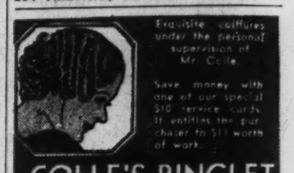

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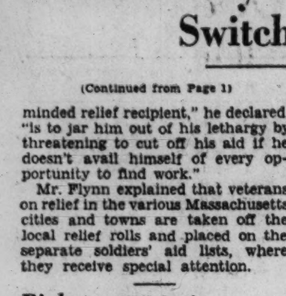

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402 were $60
516 were $55
$45 now

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$3.50 to $5 Shirts	2.15
$1.35 to $2 Neckties	85c
$2 to $3.50 Neckties	1.15
$1.50 to $3 Socks	85c
$2.50 to $4 Pajamas	1.65
$1 Shorts	65c
$1 Athletic Shirts	65c
$2 Shorts	1.35
$2.50 Athletic Union Suits	1.35
$3.50 and $5 Union Suits	2.15
$3.50 and $4 Golf Hose	95c
$6 and $7.50 Golf Hose	1.35
$1 Handkerchiefs	55c
$3 Handkerchiefs	1.15
$5 Panamas	3.95
$10 Panamas	5.95
$35 Monte Cristi Panamas	17.50
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$4 and $5 Straws	2.95
$6.75 to $9.50 Shoes	5.45

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

of Africa. From Singapore they plan to fly 1100 miles across the south China Sea. Then 300 miles to base camp inland, equipment piled high on a bamboo raft. For 18 months they will live among the Tengarras—with color cameras.

'Redistribution'—Senate Debate Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, today opened the debate on the new tax bill designed to carry out President Roosevelt's wealth redistribution doctrines.

The issue before the Senate is between the Senate committee version, predominantly "wealth-distribution" in character, and the House version, which is a moderate form of the same thing. Both Senate and House bills would raise approximately $250,000,000 a year in new revenue.

Company Union—Federation Tests It in Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The company union plan will be subjected to a test of strength in the steel industry by the American Federation of Labor, it was indicated here today by William Green.

Mr. Green said the internal dispute that tied up the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers had been settled; that the suspended locals had been reinstated and that an intensive membership drive among steel workers was next on the schedule.

We believe that now, under the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, the workers have the right to select their own representatives, they will break away from the company union and come over to us."

Labor Is Criticized For Short-Week Move

(Continued from Page 1)

while not bulging, showed a favorable balance. And William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, complimented Massachusetts on being "the most progressive labor state."

These accomplishments, in a period of unemployment, when union men found difficulty in paying dues, the officials feel, show a distinct increase in the trust placed in, and the power of labor in the Bay State.

Anti-Injunction Praised

Passage of the anti-injunction bill and its signature by Governor Curley was considered by the convention to be the signal victory of the year. Although there was some vigorous debate during this week's study of labor legislation on the matter of unemployment insurance — passage and enactment on Beacon Hill of the state pool employees contributory unemployment insurance—the bill was finally stamped a labor gain.

Some of the members felt a non-contributory plan would benefit labor more fully. But the majority decided that should labor contribute its share, labor would stand in a more strategic position to reap in the future what it failed to gain in protection in years past by remaining aloof.

Major labor defeats for the year were in failure to gain ratification of the Child Labor Amendment and loss of the school age legislation.

In the child labor drive they were opposed by Governor Curley. Earlier in the year he had tentatively offered his support of the ratification but the measure was finally killed.

The same group was behind the move that stopped the drive to raise the school age from 14 to 16 years. Both of these measures were resolved by the jubilee convention to be revived with renewed vigor next legislative session.

Has Won Some Success

Following four hours of debate the convention upheld vertical unions as opposed to craft unions in organizing mass production industries.

This method, better known as the industrial union, has been carried on with some success in the western part of the State. John F. Gatelee, federation president, has championed the cause there and considered the convention's action, which will be reported to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City in October.

The A. F. of L. has already gone on record favoring granting of charters to such mass-production groups as it's executive council sees fit. The industries mentioned were aluminum, cement, and automobile.

Labor Party Plan Sidetracked

Sentiment in favor of a state labor party for 1936 was sidetracked only after lengthy debate. It was considered possible that 1940 will see a Massachusetts state labor party.

Passage of the social security bill by the United States Senate skyrocketed labor hopes for an old-age-pension bill for Massachusetts next year. This will be one of labor's major goals for the 1936 legislative cropper.

Another goal will be the enactment of a housing code for the State to raise substandard areas out of the mire of their alleged unsanitary, unhealthy, and poor location situations.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler tonight; moderately warm Thursday; gentle to moderate variable winds, shifting from westerly to northerly.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, not so warm in central and west portions tonight; slightly cooler on the east coast Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature Thursday.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, not so warm in northeast portion tonight; slowly rising temperature in north portion Thursday.

Rhode Island: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; not quite so warm tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds over north portion, and moderate north and northeast over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	78	87	Minneapolis	70	88
Bermuda	78	82	New Orleans	78	88
Chicago	68	78	New York	76	86
Denver	66	90	Norfolk	78	94
Helena	72	94	Philadelphia	80	92
Jacksonville	78	88	St. Louis	68	78
Kansas City	66	88	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	68	88	Washington	78	98
Miami	84	88			

A—8 a. m., Aug. 14.
B—Maximum Aug. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12 mid., height, 11.4 feet.
Thursday, 12:33 p. m., height, 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:19 p. m.

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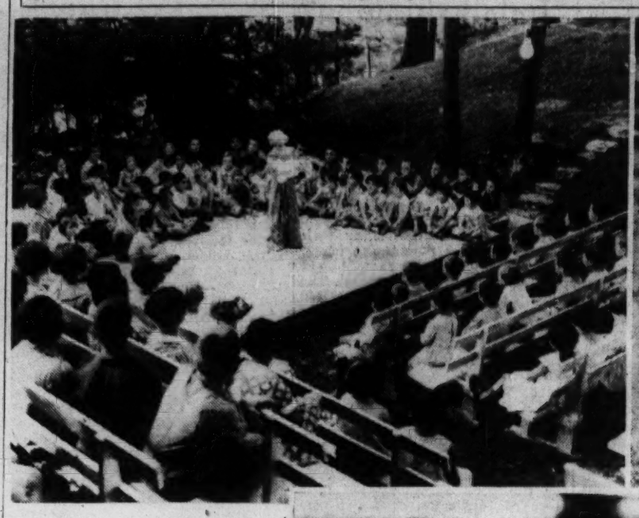
Children Escape City's Clamor at Morgan Memorial Camp



By a Staff Photographer

Scenes of Activity at South Athol, Mass.
The Outdoor Amphitheater Is Always a Center of Attraction, but the Sand Box Forms a Close Rival. Below—Youngest Member of Camp Colony

Children Thrive On Good Times At Morgan Camp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 14—Where a crystal clear mineral spring gurgles at the side of a cardinal flowered glen—where tall pines shed their rusty needles over cool groves—here 500 underprivileged children from Boston's South End are enjoying a vacation away from the clamor of business canyons and clutter of the city.

Joy beams from sunny faces for these children were chosen from among hundreds as the neediest cases known to the Morgan Memorial. Nearly all are paying something toward their expenses—25 or 50 cents a week perhaps—but this is only to arouse or maintain a sense of responsibility in the parents. A very few are paying $1.50 a week and a number pay nothing.

Some applicants were willing to spend $5 a week in order to give their children the benefits of a Morgan Memorial—Good Will Camp summer, but these the directors regretfully turned away. There must be room for as many underprivileged children as possible. The others could afford regular camps.

Case of Little "Ginny"

Take the case of little "Ginny," for instance. Virginia's grandfather was a wealthy banker and gave his daughter and her husband everything they wanted. But her dad had no business and when grandfather's money was suddenly swept away and the elderly man passed on the family of three moved from low rents to the slums.

They had no money and in their condition were loath to meet with former friends. The father has been ill for a year, the mother earns $8 a week in a factory and the little girl before she went to camp gave every indication of slow starvation. After a month with Morgan Memorial guidance and good food she has developed into a very attractive little girl.

Then there is Moses, a Negro. His father worked in a shoe factory when there was work to do, but all last year he was employed less than two months. Moses and the other children had difficult times.

"Yass, mam. I sho do," Moses replied when asked if he liked camp.

Mother Worked in Loft

Rosemary was another little girl of the slums. Her mother likewise worked in a "factory"—a stuffy loft where 50 others were herded into a small room to make underwear. Her father had passed on. When Morgan Memorial investigated they found Rosemary's fingers severely cut where rough buttons scratched them.

Her mother in order to add to the 75 cents a day she received for wages, took home a box of buttons each night which must be threaded with pieces of tape 1½ feet long. For threading 1000 buttons which took the two of them many hours of labor, she received an additional 25 cents. Rosemary's stay at the camp has worked wonders in her appearance.

Nearly all the cases are similar. It's either no home, no money, no education, no food, or occasionally it's no ambition and laziness on the part of the parents. Sometimes it's all of these combined in one.

Campers of All Ages

At South Athol one can see in a few minutes what the motto "Not charity but a chance" really means. The ages of those helped vary from 1 to 91. There are three children in the nursery camp only 17 months old, while the occupants of one of the many farm houses on the camp property are a "youngster of 91" and his wife.

Most of the older persons in camp are workers in the Morgan Industries buildings down by the old mill. The old mill itself has been turned into a Morgan Memorial store and workshop. Here the Good Will bags into which New Englanders put everything from cast-off clothing to oil paintings by old masters are received and sorted. Furniture is repaired and toys are fixed. Clothing, if still serviceable, is cleaned and repaired. All goes back into service once more for an extended period of usefulness.

Old rags which were formerly baled and sold to the junk man are now sorted and used for making rugs and blankets. Woolen things beyond repair are shredded, some virgin wool added, and the end product after carding, twisting and weaving is a handsome woolen blanket. There are more orders for these blankets than the Morgan Memorial can fill.

Cotton rags for the most part go into the rag rug department which does $1000 business each year. Old carpets beyond repair go to the rug industry where they are cleaned and then made into new rugs for resale. Even the dirt from these carpets is used. A roofing concerns pays $600 a year for the "privilege" of carrying off this product.

For the older boys, most of whom are known as "wanderers," the Good Will Farm has been established. Here in addition to good food, comfortable quarters and a good time, they receive $2 a week for 6½ hours work daily. They have a swim period and recreations similar to the younger campers, but they are made to feel they are earning their way.

There is in addition the Mary Wesley Women's Camp, Fox Camp for boys 6 to 8 years old, Community Camp for girls 6 to 8, Roswell Douglass Camp for boys 9 to 12, Cooke Camp for adolescent girls, Downey Camp for girls 9 to 12, Wokapa Camp for adolescent boys and the Wilbur Fenelon Young, Nursery Camp for tiny tots. All are under the direction of the Rev. Alva Mullins, camp director.

Two New Buildings

This year two new buildings have been added to the property, an outdoor "Tabernacle" providing adequate shelter for large group meetings as well as providing a large stage and dressing rooms, and a building for the bottling of soda water made from the camp's well-known mineral water.

"We have about reached the limit so far as the size of our South Athol camps are concerned," Mr. Mullins told The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. From now on it will be our job to concentrate on improving the quality of our work with those we accept to receive our guidance. To increase the size of this camp much more would make it unwieldy."

Rollins Reunion Recalls Flow Of Gifts From Maine to Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEBANON, Maine—Rollins College, oldest institution of higher learning in Florida, will pay tribute to its New England founders next Sunday. In this little Maine town, the memories of Alonzo W. and George A. Rollins will be honored; both men were instrumental in the early success of the struggling little Congregational college in 1885—just 50 years ago.

Early Subscriber

Rollins was named in honor of Alonzo, who subscribed $50,000 to Winter Park's guarantee. It was this sum that definitely secured for Winter Park the honor of becoming Florida's first college town. Early in 1885, the Florida Congregational Association had announced its intention of founding a college in the State. There were four chief competitors—Daytona Beach, Orange City, Mount Dora, and Winter Park.

The last-mentioned wasn't even considered to be in the running. One paper described it as "a place surrounded by swamps" where, "about nine months out of the year the hooting owls hoot to the few families that will forever be the only inhabitants." At another point the article states that the petitioners for the college in Orange City quadrupled the total inhabitants of Winter Park, "including both white and black."

But what the Winter Parkites lacked in numbers they adequately made up for in persistence, not to mention the person of Alonzo W. Rollins; and at the final meeting to decide the location of the college, Winter Park was chosen.

Bequest of Fortune

George Rollins played his part by supervising the construction of the buildings; and in his will, he bequeathed to Rollins his fortune of $200,000.

Although the ceremony in Lebanon is planned by Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of the college and his associates, as an honor to the memory of Alonzo and George Rollins, the celebration is designed to pay tribute as well to all the numerous Rollins families in New England, several of whose members have been generous friends of the college. Among these was the late Edward W. Rollins, who lived in Dover, N. H., and who gave Rollins Hall.

From Maine come Dr. Winslow S. Anderson of Portland, dean of the college; and Harry Raymond Pierce of Harpswell, professor of speech; Miss Annie Russell, adviser in theater arts; Miss Virginia Robie, assistant professor of art; and William A. Rogers, assistant in the department of physical education.

On Saturday, the college annual reunion will be held at the residence of Dr. Holt in Woodstock, Conn.

'Half Day' Coast-to-Coast Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Air service to the East and return is now arranged so that only half of a business day is required for the trip from Spokane to any eastern point. The new schedule recently announced by United Air Lines makes it possible for air mail, passenger and express planes to leave Spokane at noon and arrive in New York in time for business appointments the following morning. Passengers may leave the East at the close of a business day and arrive in Spokane in time for breakfast.

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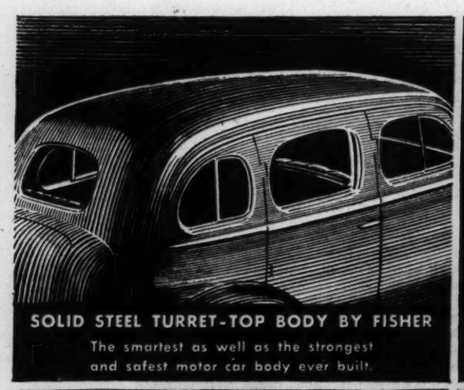

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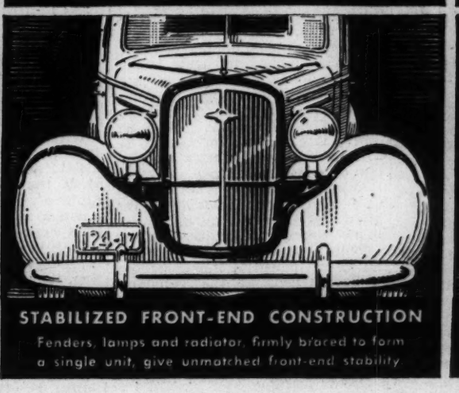

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Teachers Find Culture No Longer Only for Elite

International conference at Oxford hears report on new methods to give facts about the world to every man. Sir Michael Sadler stresses youth's trend toward community spirit.

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng., Aug. 14—There is no need, in these days, to go abroad in order to be an explorer.

In spite of alluring suggestions on the part of air travel companies, and railroad companies, and companies which run conducted or nonconducted tours to places scattered far over the map, exploration can be carried out perfectly well at home if one knows how to organize it.

Dr. Mary Sanders—who is lecturer in geography at Forzedown Training College, in London—made this clear when she addressed the Geography Section of the World Federation of Education Associations here yesterday.

To the child possessed of an "inquiring mind," it would seem, according to Dr. Sanders, that a world of interest may be found even in a dustheap in the back garden. More than a world opens when, with an understanding grown-up to guide him, he first discovers the possibilities which lie—beyond the back garden truly—but still near enough to be within his reach, and skies and winds, atmosphere and vegetation begin to be adventurous, to yield up stories unsuspected before.

Exciting Panorama

Evidently the teaching of Geography may be a fascinating occupation. It is obviously fascinating to anyone who, like Dr. Sanders, has made a study of the best way in which to present it—who knows just how to make the flight of clouds, the change of seasons, the rise of a storm form part of an exciting panorama which changes from moment to moment and from day to day.

Dr. Sanders says, moreover, that excitement does not end here. Yesterday she showed how exploration, beginning with land forms and climatic phenomena, may go on to the discovery—through records left in place names, in by-gone customs, in ancient churches and the like—of local man as he lived in times of which no local history has ever been written.

Every district, and especially every country district, she said, can produce such records of past happenings, and the study of them provides excellent foundation for further study, the entertaining study by which one becomes acquainted with modern industries and markets, with the way in which buildings and shops have sprung up in connection with them, and roads have been made, and land cultivated, and towns and cities planned.

Period Demands It

The teaching of what Dr. Sanders calls Home Geography, or Historical Geography, is part of a new understanding of culture which the Conference recognizes as belonging to this period because this period demands it.

A great deal has been said here about this new culture, suggesting as it does that no longer shall it be related solely to the academic, but instead recognized as a definite characteristic of the more practical side of education.

While the group of professors and teachers of which Dr. Sanders was a member was discussing the culture involved in the modern method of studying the map, another group was listening to observations made upon similar lines in relation to what is broadly known as Technical Training in its cultural aspects, and Dr. Raymond R. Butler, Principal of the City of Liverpool Technical College, was inferring what Dr. Sanders had inferred—that modern education demands of the conception of culture something new.

"Culture," said Dr. Butler, has, as a matter of fact, been bidden to change its base, and educationalists have to admit this. Culture no longer belongs to the "elite."

No Pyramid in Desert

A cultural system can no longer be conceived of as a kind of educational pryamid planted in a vast desert of noneducational activities. There exist no limits to cultural acquirements in a world where broadcasting, the cinema, and the internal combustion engine belong—or may belong—to everyone. Culture appears as a mountain range which all may climb.

It seems necessary, in these days, said Dr. Butler, to reconstruct ideas in a number of ways. To realize that monastic ages with their secluded opportunities for learning are ended, except for the "very few," and that these "very few" do not control society. The "things of the spirit," he said, are today connected with, and in some spheres dependent upon, material elements. It is necessary to realize that in so-called democratic times, the spiritual well-being of the masses is of vital importance to the stability of the social system, and that the social system may break down if young people, upon reaching years of discretion, find that the new mechanized world which awaits them is unsatisfactory.

Dr. Butler believes that technical training and culture are now firmly interlocked. He belivees too—and he carried his hearers with him—that a re-orientation of certain views regarding their relationship is inevitable.

"Arts" May Be Valueless

In this orientation, he declared, one of the matters which will have to be adjusted is the notion that an "arts" training has more cultural value than a "science" training. The relative merits of "arts" and "science," Dr. Butler said, need to be balanced from a standpoint of realism. In the measure to which the wisdom of ancient literature and art is true in the twentieth century, he said, will it remain vital. But mere academic information masquerading as culture, he described as valueless.

Far more important is it, he said, to understand the results of the impact upon civilization of mechanical and chemical invention, since any so-called culture which is not founded upon a basis of scientific reality is of little real cultural importance in a scientific age. The Great War, he said, was won in the laboratories and by the technicians. The Great Peace is being lost in the arid wildernesses of academic discussion.

In this new world, Dr. Butler asserted, the persoonal culture of the individual is bound up with the national well-being—and this must be remembered. When "science" has enabled a nation to acquire some measure of pre-eminence in wealth and leisure, so that its social and economic life makes possible for its citizens an understanding of spiritual values, then, he said, and not until then, will there be an appreciation of the "things of the spirit."

"Community Spirit"

The cultural well-being of the masses, of which Dr. Butler spoke, formed also the basis of the address given by Sir Michael Sadler, of Oxford, who, reading a paper on "Universities and Corporate Life," stressed the point that, among the many developments of modern education, one of the most striking is that of the trend toward the "community spirit" among young people.

This is a trend, he said, which has heightened the zest of school and college days, has abolished most of the old kinds of bullying, and has made for friendly and intimate relations between teachers and taught. It is indeed, said Sir Michael, an essential part of the New Humanism, and the interesting thing about it is that, by its very definiteness, it must have sprung from some deeply-seated needs in modern life.

Among teachers, Sir Michael said, this "community" tendency is felt at times to be somewhat exacting. It is indeed extremely exacting, since it absorbs time which might with pleasure and profit go to other things. But it is too insistent to be ignored, it is too certainly a symptom of a real social need.

Although the communal instinct may be traced, in England, to the Middle Ages, the first main impetus in its direction came, Sir Michael said, at the time when the revolution in industrial life demanded a development of the individual through social organization. Possibly because England became a little uncertain of the security of its traditional family life at that time, boarding-schools and collegiate universities found particular favor.

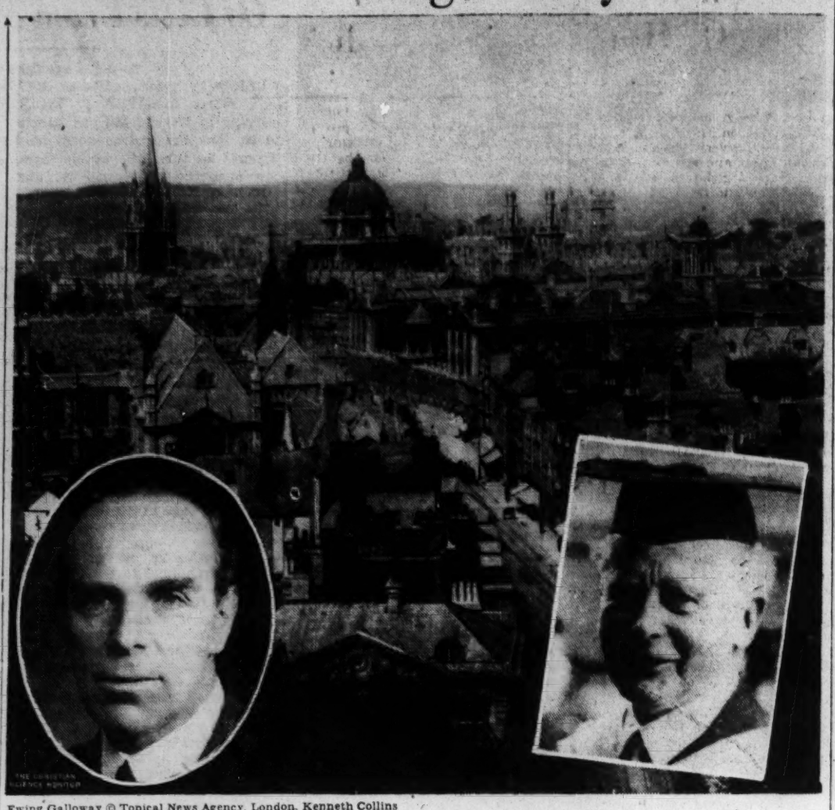
All Touched

The tendency toward communal living at first affected no more than the upper classes, but as education spread, so spread the activities of corporate life—elementary education catching the inspiration of it, technical institutions, even penal houses designed for the correction of young offenders, until from the highest to the lowest, in these days, group exploits play an increasingly important part in the new culture.

But there are dangers in community ideals. The activities of corporate life in universities and schools, said Sir Michael, "need to be excellent in quality, and moderately used, or they may become a menace not only to high standards of mental exactitude, but also to society and to freedom."

An unknown percentage of humanity, he said, quickly gets tired of thinking. Baffled by the complexity of the greatest problems in life, they are thrilled when they find themselves merged in a multitude, thinking the same thing and relieved of harassing doubts. The encouragement of corporate life may become an instrument of policy. A few twists of the screw might turn a liking for comradeship into herd-thinking and flock-feeling. But, said Sir Michael, it is hard to believe that things will come to such a pass; that large numbers of intelligent people will have to choose "between being hermits or circus-horses ambling round the ring."

In the interests of internal peace, he said, it is desirable that within each grade of national education, a government should sanction the continuance of rehabiliment of a variety of institutions representing different forms of conviction in regard to spiritual things. It is to the interests of the whole community that all kinds of education which are tolerable should be tolerated.



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Panoramic View of College City of Oxford

Ancient City Where World Educators Are Assembling. Insets, Left—F. Mander, President of the World Federation of Education Associations. Right—Sir Michael Sadler, One of Leading Speakers

Parity Remains Stand Of Tokyo on Navies

(Continued from Page 1)

hopeful agency of promoting peace than the League of Nations.

"When America failed to enter the League," Baron Sakatani said, "its prospects of wielding worldwide influence were dashed. Today the League is primarily a European regional association, which cannot concern itself effectively with problems outside of the European sphere. What is most needed here in the Far East is an agreement between Japan, America and Great Britain not to quarrel over China, but to use their combined strength for the maintenance of peace and order. If the statesmen of these three great powers could get together and work out an understanding on all disputed points, it would be the greatest possible stabilizing and pacifying factor in Far Eastern relations."

"What do you regard as the principal issues that should be faced in endeavoring to promote better relations between Japan and the United States?" Baron Sakatani was asked.

"There are two main issues," he replied. The American Immigration Law and the problem of China. A change of the American Immigration Law which would place Japan, like other countries, on a quota basis, would relieve the tension which arose as a result of the implication of racial slight conveyed by the present law, without affecting America's internal policy of keeping immigration on a restricted basis.

Financial Reefs

"As regards China," Baron Sakatani continued, "the independence of Manchoukuo and the principle of the Open Door in China have been sources of agitation. Japan has stated more than once that the principle of the Open Door should not be jeopardized. But there is a difference of viewpoint between Japan, on one side, and Great Britain and America, on the other, about the proper approach to the Chinese question. England and America say: 'China is in turmoil; let it work out its own salvation.'

"Japan, with its geographical nearness to China, its dense population, its vital economic interests in China, cannot witness disordered conditions there with equanimity. The people of Manchoukuo got rid of their militarist rulers and are now prospering. If any such movement develops in other parts of China, Japan is always willing to help China reach a state of peace and order, either by sending advisers or by whatever means may be most suitable."

Touching on his special field of finance, Baron Sakatani, in response to a question as to whether Japan could stand the strain of an annual heavy recurring deficit, replied:

"I am not in agreement with present financial practice. The theory back of it is that Japan can spend its way to prosperity and that increasing revenue, with growing prosperity, will pave the way for an ultimate balancing of the national accounts. But I am a financier of the conservative English school; I think it is a bad policy for a nation, like an individual, to run heavily into debt."

The Nose Has It!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Once a moot question during Prohibition days—does the nose know?—has been decided here in favor of nasal sleuthing. Federal Judge Edward J. Moinet held that a federal agent who thrice circles a house and scents alcohol on the breeze, has the right to enter, search and, if need be, arrest.

Colonials Watch Italo-Ethiopian Clouds Closely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—It is noted with regret that the Italo-Ethiopian dispute has stirred up a good deal of native opinion both in Asia and in Africa.

The Japanese have ranged themselves in sentiment with Ethiopia and appear to be developing their claim to be not merely the leader of the so-called yellow races, but of the colored peoples in general. The Arabs on the other side of the Red Sea, as well as in North Africa, were stirring, and may well make more serious efforts to effect their unity one day and to emancipate themselves from Western control. But chiefly among the black peoples of Africa are the repercussions of the conflict indicated.

They Rule Blacks

Great Britain, France, and other European countries are responsible for the good administration of a score of territories, scattered over the once "Dark Continent." They have—though their methods may sometimes have been open to criticism—performed their civilizatory task with beneficent results—beneficent for the natives as well as for the colonists. Nor has there been any serious protest or revolt on the part of peoples who are certainly far more "advanced" today than they were when the European countries took up the so-called "White Man's Burden."

The Italo-Ethiopian affair casts a big stone into these usually calm waters.

The Ministers who are in charge of native administration are watching events with the closest attention. They appreciate the possibility of restlessness in the African regions where the white man rules over the black man. It is certain that the defiance of Ethiopia is regarded with interest by natives everywhere, and the course and the outcome of the quarrel may provoke disagreeable incidents.

Propagandists Busy

In the Sudan, in Somaliland, Uganda, Kenya, and in other parts, it is reported that the discontented minority which inevitably exists, is making propagandist use of the Ethiopian incidents. There is no discrimination between Italians and other white men. On the contrary, the common word in "Frendgis," which originally designated the French, now is applied to Europeans and foreigners in general.

The issue is represented as between the white race and the black race. It is obvious that the black peoples can be persuaded to "assist" the Ethiopians in their fight against the "Frendgis," by creating difficulties in their different spheres.

Ethiopia would wish to be looked upon as the leader of the black peoples in Africa. It enjoys a privileged position as the last of the independent native countries, which has indeed successfully repelled earlier attacks. Proud, ambitious, intensely conscious of their traditions and their destiny, the Ethiopian rulers appeal to the imagination of the native tribes; and everywhere—in the market place and in the bush—the prospects are discussed eagerly.

Stirs Nationalism Fires

As a writer in the Temps puts it, "The Italo-Ethiopian conflict has done more to arouse the sentiment of nationalism in Africa, fallen into lethargy after the taking of Khartoum by Kitchener 1898, than years of pan-African or pan-Islamic zenophobia, fanned by certain propagandist committees, could have accomplished."

It is well known that in some of the African colonies and in Asia Minor, the ground has been methodically sown by agitators. Nor should it be forgotten that the French have had to conduct two veritable expeditions since 1919, one in Morocco and the other in Syria, while the British have been constrained to take drastic action. If there were no other reason for preventing, or circumscribing, an African war, the possibility of its setting a deplorable example to native peoples, and determining revolt, would seem to suffice to induce Great Britain and France in particular to strain every nerve to stop it. For the colonizing work of a country, if not put in definite peril, may well suffer a setback and be retarded.

Miss Cochrane Requests Place in Air Contest

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14 (AP)—Miss Jacqueline Cochran, Los Angeles flyer, intends to find out if the men entered in the Bendix transcontinental derby of the national air races Aug. 30 to Sept. 2 are gallant enough to permit her to compete with them.

Miss Cochran signified this intention in a letter received by Clifford Henderson, managing director of the races.

In her letter, Miss Cochran inclosed her entry fee for the Bendix race and said she would like to participate "if the male entries would waive the rule restricting the face to men only."

Mr. Henderson, who already has obtained permission for Miss Cochran's participation from the National Aeronautic Association, said he believed the masculine pilots would demonstrate that chivalry still lives.

Earle Goes to People For New Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 14—Gov. George H. Earle will carry his fight for a new state constitution to the people in person, he said yesterday. He plans a two-weeks speaking tour over the state next month, to urge the electorate to vote in the referendum at the Sept. 17 primary. A new Constitution is necessary for enactment of the social and fiscal reforms he advocates.

Success for Governor Earle in the referendum would be followed by the election of delegates to state convention in November. The Governor has summoned the revision committee of citizens to meet in Harrisburg today to consider suggested changes.

Il Duce's Imperialism Forcing African Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Benito Mussolini is not bluffing. He is the strongest Imperialist that Italy has had since the country achieved political unity. He is the first Italian statesman to have squarely faced the problem of expansion and to have prepared a plan for its immediate execution. He wants to go down in history not only as the founder of Fascist Italy but as the builder of Imperial Italy.

Since he came to power he has definitely annexed to Italy, Fiume and the Dodecannese Islands, in the Aegean Sea; reconquered Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Italian Somaliland, where local chieftains were the real rulers and Italian sovereignty was a mere fiction; accepted the cession of Jubaland and an extension of Libya's southern and western frontiers from Britain and France as "colonial compensation" under the Treaty of London of 1915. But he is not satisfied with these acquisitions.

Not Colonizable

The territory secured by Italy is vast in area, but for colonization purposes it is practically valueless. He has now set his eyes upon Ethiopia as the only available place where Italian ambitions and aspiration can be fulfilled.

Il Duce has made up his mind about Ethiopia. He is going to hoist the Italian tricolor at Addis Ababa, whether this is done by peaceful penetration—which is highly improbable—or as result of conquest.

The important thing for Il Duce is to secure full and exclusive control of Ethiopia. Let there be no mistake about his real intentions in East Africa, and let there be no illusions that his aims can be fulfilled without war. By word and deed Il Duce has made his plan quite clear. He is not threatening war just to secure the Ethiopian Emperor's approval to mere economic penetration or to win the other powers interested in Ethiopia—notably Britain—to his expansionist program. He is backing his claims by dispatching to East Africa the largest white army that has ever set foot on African soil.

With or Without

Diplomacy has been stiffly set aside and the fulfillment of Italy's expansionist program is now in the hands of the Fascist Army, Air Force and Blackshirt Militia. This program may be expected to be carried out according to plan, no matter what difficulties may be met with in Etniopia itself, or what international complications may arise as a result of an Italo-Ethiopian war. It will be carried out with the League's support, if it may be obtained—without it, if it is denied—against its will, if necessary. Il Duce is ready to meet all contingencies.

The Italian Dictator is the European statesman most dissatisfied with the peace settlement. He is even more dissatisfied than Reichsführer Adolf Hitler because as the representative of a country which was on the victors' side at the end of the great war he considers that Italy received a most unfair, incommensurate and ungenerous treatment in that Italy received no mandates and no colonies.

He Waited to See

Before openly vindicating his claims upon Ethiopia, Benito Mussolini patiently waited to see how Britain and France, which had added the ex-German colonies and rich territories belonging to Turkey to their vast oversea possessions, would meet their obligations toward Italy as regards colonial compensations. Italy obtained only Jubaland and other minor concessions which utterly failed to solve this country's most pressing problem—an outlet for her exuberant population.

Convinced that the other colonial powers, big and small, would not cede to Italy territory already in their possession, Il Duce sees no other solution to Italy's expansionist problem but direct action. He has reached irrevocable decisions concerning Ethiopia which he will realize at any cost. He holds that Italy, for more than 20 centuries, has exercised an inestimably beneficient formative influence in the world, and that Fascism has revived the Italians' activity as colonizers and civilizers.

Il Duce cites the example of Great Britain who has absorbed into her empire, for their own good, many backward and misgoverned countries. This philanthropic aspect of colonization, however, is entirely obscured by Italy's proclaimed desire for selfish expansion. Signor Mussolini may be, as he claims, an international philanthropist, but he is first and above all an Italian imperialist and expansionist.

Italian administration is felt here, even if it be introduced from selfish motives, would certainly raise the standard of living in Ethiopia and would be of great benefit to the natives. But it has to be recognized that Il Duce in preparing his East African policy is more intent upon exploiting Ethiopia for Italy's benefit than upon helping her.

Col. Knox Builds Platform Out Of Roosevelt Words

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., Aug. 14—Col. Frank Knox, possible Republican presidential candidate, today acceded "in a measure" to President Roosevelt's "reiterated demand for a substitute program."

The Chicago and Manchester (N. H.) newspaper publisher recommended, for adoption by his party, a number of planks "taken, literally, from the Democratic platform of 1932."

Colonel Knox, in an address prepared for delivery before the annual outing of the Rockingham County Republican Club, suggested that the following planks be included in the next Republican platform:

"1. An immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures.

"2 Maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually balanced.

"3 A sound currency to be preserved at all hazards.

"4 Unemployment and old-age insurance under state laws.

"5 Strict and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws to prevent monopoly and unfair trade practices.

"6 Opposition to the unsound policy of restricting agricultural production."

Hoover Has Meeting With Col. Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Republican course in the 1936 campaign is being discussed by former President Hoover in talks with party leaders in the East, the Associated Press was informed yesterday.

One of the visitors to his Park Avenue Hotel suite was Col. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the National Republican Club of New York.

"We discussed politics," Colonel Roosevelt said, "in its broadest aspects. We talked about matters of Republican policy in '36."

"Did you discuss candidacies?" Colonel Roosevelt was asked.

"Emphatically no."

Fish Will Answer Roosevelt

BILLINGS, Mont., Aug. 13 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish of New York has been selected to address young Republicans of 11 western states at Yellowstone Park on Aug. 23, by way of replying to President Roosevelt, who speaks to young Democrats at Wilwaukee on the same date.

German Colonies To Be Reallocated?

(Continued from Page 1)

nial outlets. The report is linked with rumors of purchasing Portuguese possessions in Africa which would then be divided between the two European powers.

Mediterranean Control

Meanwhile there is a growing conviction in diplomatic circles here that underlying Italy's military measures in East Africa is the intention to challenge Britain's strategic supremacy in the Mediterranean. There are indications that Italy is determined to insist henceforth on a position of equality if not predominance in control of the Mediterranean region. Its hold over Ethiopia, with its strategic importance as a source of the Nile, is presented as a first step in the new power-policy.

It is understood the whole weight of French diplomacy is to be bent on preventing the Italo-Ethiopian quarrel from developing into an Anglo-Italian conflict for control of the Mediterranean.

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GOP Becomes Vocal as Relief Problems Stir Pennsylvania

(Continued from Page 1)

mer dug deeper into the problem and waxed bitter.

"The fellow voted for the Democratic ticket. He'll vote for it again. Therefore as long as relief funds hold out the Democratic machine will see to it that he has his relief job. Under the circumstances I don't blame him for hanging on.

"It isn't just the Democrats," he said surprisingly, after a moments thoughtful silence. "If the Republicans were in power they'd be doing the same thing. They did it before and they'd do it again."

He shook his head finally and walked away, remarking with dry humor that he'd have to find a good deserving Republican who couldn't get on relief.

"There are plenty of them, but most of them have found jobs. They have to work," he said, and the smile that accompanied it was wry.

Editor Casts Light

In the town of Lancaster, in the heart of the rich farming district, with the smudge of the steel mills commencing to form that cloud that thickens until it becomes the blanket over Pittsburgh, another angle of the whole problem of federal assistance appears.

T. Warren Metzger, former Mayor of Lancaster, now actively working with the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation and editor of the Pennsylvania Farm Review, throws more light on the tangled situation.

"The problem is an economic one," Mr. Metzger declared. "It has become tangled and involved by politicians. It is still further confused by the farmers themselves, who look to politicians for the adjustment that can only come through voluntary economic action."

Shoe on the Other Foot

To illustrate, Mr. Metzger told of the stanch Republican farmer who had been castigating the Democrats for their handling of the unemployment relief problem. This farmer had declared bitterly that the laborer had come to look upon the Government as a santa claus. He had deplored the spinelessness of men who would rather live on relief than take a job.

"I then asked him," Mr. Metzger went on, "whether he was drawing Government money for crop reduction and if he felt it had helped him any. Then he waxed enthusiastic. Those adjustment checks had helped him over some mighty rough spots.

"Here," Mr. Metzger pointed out, is the crux of the whole problem. And here is the point at which the political issue becomes confused.

From Same Santa Claus

It is this that makes the whole issue more involved than the hopeful Republicans realize. This farmer does not realize that he got his check from the same "santa claus" who paid the unemployed laborer.

This is the point about which political hopes and prognostications revolve. And they will continue to revolve, with little hope of clarification until the economic issue is more clearly defined and tackled on a purely economic basis.

For Lancaster County faced this problem of overproduction in certain basic crops long before the agricultural problem became acute. Long before the AAA appeared the farmers were considering the situation. Farm leaders were talking less acreage in tobacco and a better quality crop. But there were no leaders able to lead in the right direction.

The Case of the Amish People

Perhaps, Mr. Metzger, suggested, the moral issue raised by the farmer in the case of the unemployed laborer who chose to loaf on relief funds rather than work long hours on the farm, has its parallel in the case of the acreage problem. For under AAA the farmer is doing exactly what he should have done independently and co-operatively.

Again, Mr. Metzger illustrated by citing the case of the Amish people who farm a large section of Lancaster County. The Amish folk make up one of the many religious cults of farmers in the United States. They are rated as among the best farmers in America. Also they stress the moral issue always. Their creeds as simple and strict.

These people accepted the acreage reduction tenets of AAA. They signed the necessary agreements. But they refused to accept AAA payments.

Stuck to Moral Issue

According to their strict and simple code the moral issue was paramount. To accept money for doing what they should do was unmoral. So today they work their farms, take advantage of bettered prices, and go along as they have always gone.

It takes a case like this to bring to the fore that obscured moral issue. Today, it lies behind the whole agricultural problem in the United States. And, according to the growing sentiment in rural Pennsylvania that moral and economic issue will carry more and more weight.

For the farmer is, after all, a taxpayer. Today, even as he accepts his adjustment check he is considering it thoughtfully. He views the mounting national debt with trepidation. In his heart he believes that in some form or other he must pay a large share of it.

Price Issue Becomes Involved

Prices for products of the farm have always been the paramount issue. But this issue, like all the others, has become involved. The farmer himself is beginning to realize the mere price he receives for his crop is not the end of it. He is asking more and more often these days, and with a growing emphasis, what the city consumer is paying for these products.

If that consumer is paying too much he will buy less of the things the farmer wants to sell. The farmers, through the growing farm organizations, are giving this much more consideration than are many of the politicians whose sole aim seems to be the raising of prices at the source. The farmer in Pennsylvania is becoming concerned about marketing and distribution methods. More than that he is beginning to study it intelligently.

Only Part of Main Problem

A few years ago this whole section of the country was inundated by schemes and plans of marketing. For the most part these schemes were put forward by self-seeking middlemen who sought to benefit by the farmer's desire to build up more efficient methods of marketing. Most of these schemes fell by the wayside. Today, they represent a lesson by which these same farmers are profiting.

Here the farm problem faces squarely the fact that it is but a part of the whole problem. Today, the farmer is asking for the same methods of efficiency in marketing and distribution that are enjoyed by the big corporations who have established their products on the market by working out efficient methods of reaching the purchasing public.

We Will Not Ask Favors

"Give us these things," said one farmer, "and we will not ask for favors. We will not be crying for lower interest rates on our loans because we cannot pay prevailing prices. We will not be offering wages that run below relief payments."

And as he says this he is beginning to study methods of organization by which an efficient and economic system of distribution of farm products to the consumer can be worked out.

Up here in the agricultural heart of Pennsylvania the problem is becoming clarified with a greater speed than in those sections where it is involved with various other elements which confuse with their obvious and conflicting arguments.

Such a situation exists in the truck and small fruit district adjoining Philadelphia and Camden, N. J. Here the issue is beclouded and entangled by the recriminations and bitter charges hurled back and forth.

Labor Steps Into Picture

Organized labor has stepped into the picture very definitely here. There are charges of racketeering on both sides. The producers accuse sections of labor with using red tactics. Labor retaliates with plaints about "peonage and wage slavery." And in between the relief workers come in for attacks from both sides. But progressing farther into the state one senses a more thoughtful attitude, a greater willingness to dig down and find the heart of the problem and actually do something about it.

Some political observers listen to the plaints of the farmer on the subject of unemployment relief and begin to build their hopes on as great an overturn in the near future as marked the elections of 1932. But they do not hear so much about the benefits of the AAA. The farmer doesn't talk about that unless he is asked and then his remarks are apt to be rather subdued. But the political weight of AAA cannot be discounted.

Work on Surface

The politicians are working very patently on the farmer's surface grievances. But the real leaders of the farmers are going deeper than that and are preaching a philosophy of economic action. After talking to the farmers, the editors of the farm journals, the leaders of non-political farmer organizations, one begins to suspect that the problem will finally be solved by economic rather than by political action.

A political overturn may come. Republicanism in Pennsylvania is deep-rooted and instinctive. But even should such an overturn take place the economic problem will remain economic, untouched and unsolved by party changes.

This is the real sentiment in rural Pennsylvania today, a sentiment strengthened and clarified by bitter years of disappointment and discouragement. And until the problem is solved economically, the farm laborer will continue to be a problem, drifting away from the long hours and low wages of the farms into industrial plants or on relief rolls.

Sweden Honors End Of Slavery in 1335

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

THE 600th anniversary of the abolishing of slavery in Sweden has just been celebrated in the little city of Skara in Västergötland.

According to the legend, King Magnus Ericsson rode into Skara on Candlemas Day, 1335, and signed a decree to end slavery.

Senate Gets Hopson For Lobby Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

on Mr. Hopson. Biting out his words and flushed of face he then declared that "that other committee has followed every move this committee has made."

After delving further into the complication of the Associated Gas and Electric system, and Mr. Hopson's connections with them, the discussion centered on the merits of utility legislation, Mr. Hopson insisting that the threat of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill and the "death sentence" for holding companies was responsible for the weak position of A. G. E. securities on the market, and predicting that its bonds would go up to over 50 if the threat of the bill were removed.

Testifying then to the "$800,000 or $900,000" which he estimated the A. G. E. will have spent in opposing the bill, he termed it "a small amount because if either the House or Senate bill passes, it will ruin the industry."

... this point Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia rejoined:

"Is this a campaign against your own stocks to drive down their values so you can cash in?"

"I resent that," Mr. Hopson shouted, "no gentleman would ask that kind of question."

Representative Cox resented back, storming that he would "take" Mr Hopson out of the room if he didn't withdraw his remark, implying physical retaliation. Mr. Hopson retracted and the question proceeded for a short time until bells announced a roll call on the House floor. Mr. O'Connor then adjourned the committee, informing Mr. Hopson to hold himself in readiness to reappear shortly.

Gov. Curley Defends Action Of House on Nazi Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

when anti-Nazi demonstrators tore a Nazi flag from the S. S. Bremen.

Boston observers today noted that the Governor and a majority of the Bay State legislators are of the Roman Catholic faith. Much of the recent German action condemned by the Governor and the House has been directed against that church.

In view of this, observers wondered whether the Boston and New York events might not be a part of a world-wide drive to bring "Hitler to Canossa."

In the year 1075, Henry the Fourth of Germany broke with Pope Gregory the Seventh. For two years hostilities raged between the two princes, but in the cold winter of 1077 Henry was forced to cross the snow barefooted and in the palace of Countess Matilda at Canossa do three days' penance for his defiance of the Roman Catholic Church.

In 1872 Bismarck began persecutions of Roman Catholics, declaring, "We are not going to Canossa!"

His campaign was called the "Kulturkampf" because it was an attempt of the Government to control educational and ecclesiastical appointments and influence cultures in the interest of centralized German power. Five years later, Bismarck had recanted.

In both those instances, outside pressure was liberally used to effect the capitulation of church opponents.

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State Department Regrets Entry of Massachusetts In Reich Controversy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—State Department authorities, however much they may sympathize with the motives underlying the Massachusetts Legislature's protest against German policy, and the intervention of Governor Curley, nevertheless regard the whole situation with considerable regret. Relations with Germany have been none too agreeable since the Bremen and LaGuardia incidents, and authorities here wished to avoid all unnecessary or undignified provocation.

There is nothing in the Federal Constitution to prevent state legislatures and governors from pursuing as strong lines as they like in matters of foreign policies. Usually they are not taken seriously, only when susceptibilities are aroused or situations tense do such state attitudes produce unfavorable consequences. The President and State Department have only unofficial measures of control.

Governor's Action

Opinion in Washington seems to regard Governor Curley's letter, however it may have been provoked by the tone of the communication from the German consul general as a more serious lapse from the delicate diplomatic requirements than the action of the Legislature itself. Legislatures, it is recognized, are in general uncontrollable. Governors, however, bear the responsibility for executive action.

The German Embassy today had apparently received the texts of the communications and was in touch with Berlin regarding a formal protest to the State Department. Obviously, such a protest would do little more than let off steam, for neither President Roosevelt nor Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, could do more than assure the Reich authorities that the actions of sovereign state legislatures and governors were out of their control.

Material for Press

Such a reply, however, would furnish the Reich press with further arguments to add to those it now uses about disorder and lack of control in the United States. "Washington confesses," they would be able to say, "that it cannot control diplomatic acts in its own territory."

For such reasons, State Department authorities regret the exacerbation of the Reich situation. There is no illusion here that foreign protests will produce the least relaxing effect on Reich policy; on the contrary, it is anticipated that such protests merely make more extreme internal National Socialist authority.

However, one form of "sanctions" which can be applied, and is gaining great momentum, is the move to withdraw American participation in the Olympic Games scheduled for Berlin next year. Senator Peter G. Gerry (D) of R. I. yesterday urged such withdrawal on the Senate floor.

Olympic Games

Controversies between the United States and Germany were foreseen by Senator Gerry if an American of Jewish extraction should win an important event or if some question of a dead-heat shoud arise. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, took the same line. Both urged that "serious consideration" should be given to the Olympic Games question.

This movement has been spurred by reports of vast German expenditures in preparation for next year's games, and anticipation of a large tourist tide from the United States. Even if the agitation does not prevent American participation in the games, it is expected to cut down prospective American spectators.

New Governor Sets Economy as Goal In Virgin Islands

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Gov. Lawrence W. Cramer of the Virgin Islands, whose appointment to succeed Paul M. Pearson was approved by the Senate yesterday, sums up future policies of his administration with one word—economy.

He will try to achieve it in two ways, he says: by reducing the cost of the islands' administration, and by slashing the federal appropriation to a size which he believes commensurable with a community of 22,000.

"Taxpayers would raise a terrific howl if any community of similar size in the United States received a Federal appropriation like ours," he said. "I hope to make a substantial reduction of the annual appropriation possible."

All "unnecessary" jobs will be abolished as soon as he returns to St. Thomas, Governor Cramer said. Which ones these would be he did not indicate. A hope of balancing the islands' budget also will lead him, he said, to indorse and seek funds for only such public works projects as will prove self-liquidating.

Electric Auto-Lite

Electric Auto-Lite Company reports net working capital as of June 30 was $9,261,951, compared with $6,521,068 as of Dec. 31, 1934.

Hoover, Roosevelt And Ickes Succumb To Lure of Stamps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Philately is apparently one of politics' "strange bedfellows."

Former President Hoover made it known yesterday that he, like President Roosevelt, is interested in stamp collecting. He applied for and was granted membership in the American Philatelic Society, now in session here. A letter of welcome to the delegates was received from President Roosevelt who has been a member for some time.

The opening address was delivered by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. Although his stamp collection was famous in Chicago long before he came to Washington, he claimed not to be a philatelist, describing himself as "only a barnyard variety of stamp collector."

The collectors made a tour of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing with Alvin W. Hall, director. They also spent time viewing the exhibitions arranged at the National Congress. An unusual feature of the latter exhibit was a set of historic stamps of around 1870 that carried caps which exploded when canceled.

Eugene Klein, of Philadelphia, was elected president of the society to succeed Roscoe B. Martin, of Forestville, N. Y.

I. C. C. Wins Georgia Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 14—The Georgia Public Service Commission this week lost its fight to prevent the Interstate Commerce Commission from putting into effect railroad freight rates higher than those which had been prescribed by the state commission in a case which was heard by United States District Judge W. H. Barrett of Augusta, Circuit Judge Samuel Sibley and United States District Judge E. Marvin Underwood.

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FALL RIVER, MASS.	NEWTON, MASS.	UTICA, N. Y.
FITCHBURG, MASS.	NEW YORK CITY	WALTHAM, MASS.
HARTFORD, CONN.	PAWTUCKET, R. I.	WATERBURY, CONN.
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Another Indian Will Get Trial With Giants

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When John McGraw was manager of the New York Giants, he was always on the lookout for Indian baseball players. He owned four during the years he was at the helm of the Polo Ground outfit, but only one—Chief Meyers, the catcher—remained in the majors for any length of time.

Meyers, who was a Mission Indian from Southern California, was one of the leading catchers of his time and caught for the Giants from 1909 through 1915. He broke into the National League about the same time as Rube Marquard and they both came from the Indianapolis club of the American Association. In later years it was discovered, quite by accident, that the "Chief" was 35 years old when he first donned a Giant uniform.

Jim Thorp, after he had been branded a professional and forced to return the Olympic trophies he had won at Stockholm, signed a contract under McGraw and remained in New York for three seasons, beginning with 1913. During part of 1917 he played with Cincinnati, but returned to the Polo Grounds before the season had ended and there he stayed until the Giants released him in 1919. Big Jim, generally called the greatest all-round athlete in the history of sport, was a disappointment as a baseball player. He could do about everything except hit a curve ball, a weakness that finally drove him back to the reservation.

Redskin Left Camp

On one of his spring training sessions at Marlin, McGraw had a promising young redskin named Williams, who the season before had pitched sensational ball in the Texas League. Some of the older members of the Giants started playing "tricks" on Williams the first day he arrived in camp and the result was that the youngster suddenly disappeared. McGraw said later he never did find out what happened to the rookie.

Chief Bender, a Chippewa, also worked under McGraw, but only as a pitching coach. Bender had his greatest years with Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics.

Now Bill Terry, who succeeded McGraw, has purchased Euel Moore from the Phillies for $6000. Moore is a husky right-handed pitcher who hails from the Chickasaw country in southeastern Oklahoma. Last season with the Phils he looked like a bright prospect, but he started off the 1935 campaign with a mishap and the Philadelphia club, finally deciding he wasn't for the major leagues, let him slip back to the minors. When Terry made the purchase, Moore was with Hazelton in the New York-Pennsylvania League.

Euel may turn out to be a valuable addition to the New York pitching staff, which at the moment is none too strong. If the Chief can settle down to the form he displayed last year in a Phillie uniform, he will be worth three times the money Terry paid for him.

Terry's Staff Slips

The signing by Terry of another pitcher at this stage of the pennant race is a confession that the once great Big Five Giant staff is not as dependable as it used to be. Apparently "Memphis Bill" does not expect much help from Freddy Fitzsimmons, when, and if, the veteran returns to active duty. Even the aces of the New York staff, Schumacher and Hubbell, have stumbled through recent games.

Leon Chagnon, one of Terry's leading relief pitchers during the early part of the season, is now in the International League with Montreal. Terry liked Chagnon when the latter was with Pittsburgh and Bill believed that with a change here and there in his style, Leon could be made into a winning boxman. The Giant pilot discovered, however, that disposition, rather than mechanical mistakes, was the reason for Chagnon's failure to make the grade.

After two days of rest, the Giants tackle the Cardinals in a five-game series, starting today. It is the final series between these two clubs this season and will probably determine what chance the Cards have to overtake the leading Terrymen.

The Boston Red Sox went into third place in the American League pennant race yesterday when they defeated the Chicago White Sox, 9 to 5, causing that club to drop to fourth. John Welch pitched for Boston. It was his ninth victory of the season. Dusty Cooke hit two triples and a double and accounted for five of the nine Red Sox runs. Melo Almada added two doubles and a single to the attack, accounting for six runs. Billy Werber connected with a homer.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 14, 1910

STRUNK of the Philadelphia Athletics is still leading the American League in batting, with an average of .382, according to unofficial averages. Snodgrass of the Giants is out in front in the National League, with a mark of .390. Eddie Collins is leading Ty Cobb in stolen bases, 52 to 51. Cobb is also second to Strunk in batting and next to Bush, a teammate, in runs scored.

Astra Wins Strangest Yacht Race on Record

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Aug. 13 (AP)—In one of the strangest races on record, the yacht Astra won a "comedy of errors" in the Royal Yacht Club regatta off Spithead today—against a blank field.

A burst of stiff breezes for which yachtsmen were praying at Cowes all last week, caused the confusion that saw Astra sail off alone and be awarded the race after completing the first round.

The wind sprang up shortly before starting time. Commodore W. L. Stephenson of the Velsheda requested a half hour's delay to permit the unfurling of extra reefs. T. O. M. Sopwith's America's Cup challenger Endeavour misunderstood the signal and started to retire. Velsheda gave chase to tell Sopwith the race was only postponed and not called off.

Two other yachts, Shamrock and Candida, unexpectedly returned to the harbor, leaving Astra and Gerard Lambert's American yacht Yankee alone around the committee boat.

The 10 minutes gun found Velsheda still miles away pursuing Endeavour, so the Yankee, seeing the impossibility of Velsheda returning, hauled down her racing flag and, at the starting gun, little Astra sailed forth alone.

Eleanor Holm Plans To Defend at Berlin

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 13 (AP)—Eleanor Holm, who in private life is Mrs. Art Jarrett, wife of an orchestra leader, says she will defend her Olympic championship in the 1936 games at Berlin.

"Swimming is my sport. That's all I know. Simply because I have been in the theatrical business recently and did not participate in the National A. A. U. this year, is no reason I will give up my swimming career. You can write that Eleanor Holm is going to protect her title in the 1936 Olympic games at Berlin."

Miss Holm stopped here last night with her husband on a tour of the South. She established a new world's record for the 100-meter backstroke in the 1932 Olympiad.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Syracuse	72	55	.567
Montreal	70	54	.565
Buffalo	68	57	.544
Baltimore	66	58	.532
Toronto	66	60	.524
Newark	64	62	.508
Rochester	49	72	.405
Albany	42	79	.347

Results Aug. 12

Buffalo 9, Albany 1.
Buffalo 4, Albany 3.
Montreal 7, Baltimore 0.
Montreal 9, Baltimore 8.
Newark 10, Toronto 1.
Syracuse 7, Rochester 2.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	70	48	.593
New Orleans	70	51	.579
Nashville	62	55	.530
Memphis	62	58	.517
Chattanooga	60	57	.513
Little Rock	55	60	.478
Birmingham	48	72	.400
Knoxville	46	72	.390

Results Aug. 13

Atlanta 3, Nashville 2.
Memphis 5, Little Rock 0.
Knoxville 14, Chattanooga 9.
New Orleans 2, Birmingham 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	67	38	.638
St. Louis	63	40	.612
Chicago	67	43	.609
Pittsburgh	59	51	.536
Brooklyn	48	57	.457
Philadelphia	48	58	.453
Cincinnati	47	61	.435
Boston	27	78	.257

Results Aug. 13

No games scheduled.

Newport Awaits Budge vs. Maier Tennis Result

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14 (AP)—Young and red-haired Don Budge, America's outstanding Davis Cup prospect, will apply the yardstick today when Newport Casino's critical gallery measures the ability of the game's latest foreign threat, Enrique Maier, the burly Spaniard.

In the country less than 24 hours, Maier made a spectacular American debut yesterday when he gave the seventh seeded J. Gilbert Hall, the courageous New Jersey veteran, a 7—9, 6—1, 6—1, setback.

The Spaniard, as would be expected, was far off his game during the long opening set but he improved rapidly and once he had control of his smashing service and hard, flat forehand strokes, Hall was at his mercy.

Budge, another to miss the opening day's play, moved into the fourth round, a bracket behind most of the other seeded players, on a default and a pair of easy wins over fellow Westerners, Jess Millman of Los Angeles, and Henry Prusoff of Seattle. When the result of the Budge-Maier match is known, the winner will be called upon to oppose Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., in a quarterfinals match.

The other international competition on today's card was a fourth-rounder involving powerful Roderick Menzel, the Czechoslovakian star, who might easily be mistaken for a wrestler, with another well-built six-footer, Sam Lee of Seattle. Tiny Bryan Grant from Atlanta, who has just rejected a handsome professional bid, will be on hand to engage the winner.

The other quarterfinals competition will pit the top-seeded Frank X. Shields of New York and Hollywood against Gregory Mangin of Newark, N. J., and Frankie Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., against Gene Mako, another recent Californian addition to the United States Davis Cup squad.

When the day's singles matches are out of the way, the brilliant field will get the doubles play started. Thirty-eight pairs have entered this competition, the final dress rehearsal for next week's national doubles tourney at Brookline, Mass.

New York City Lawn Bowlers Win Trophy

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 14 (AP)—A New York City team, skipped by the veteran George Reid, captured the lawn bowling championship of the United States here yesterday, as the second day of the American Lawn Bowling Association's four-day tournament came to a close.

The Robertson trophy, emblematic of the national crown, which was won last year by D. Dakers of Boston, goes to the metropolitan district for the first time in the 18 years the annual tournament has been held.

Reid and his teammates, Murdo McKenzie (third), D. C. Nale (second), and George W. Cobban (lead), won the championship by defeating a Boston rink skipped by Sam Allen, with Dave Ogg Sr. (third), Alec Adair (second), and Dave Ogg Jr. (lead), in the finals at Elizabeth Park by a score of 21 to 13. Twenty-one ends were played in the title game. Summary of championship games:

Quarterfinals

John Hood (skip), Thistle Club, Hartford, defeated S. A. Tulloch (skip), Chicago, 15 to 10; George Reid (skip), New York City, defeated Jimmy Johnston (skip), Fernleigh Club, West Hartford, 12 to 11; Robert Russell (skip), Boston, defeated George Reid (skip), Boston, 13 to 10; Sam Allen (skip), Boston, defeated John Angus (skip), Chicago, 22 to 5.

Semifinals

Reid, New York City, defeated Hood, Hartford, 18 to 10; Allen Boston defeated Russell Boston, 12 to 4.

Finals

Reid, New York City, defeated Allen, Boston, 21 to 13.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	66	38	.635
New York	60	42	.588
Boston	55	49	.529
Chicago	52	48	.520
Cleveland	51	52	.495
Philadelphia	44	54	.449
Washington	45	59	.433
St. Louis	35	66	.347

Results Aug. 13

Boston 9, Chicago 5.
Washington 4, Detroit 3. (10 innings)
New York 8, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 14, St. Louis 1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missions	33	25	.569
Los Angeles	31	25	.554
San Francisco	31	25	.554
Portland	31	26	.544
Oakland	30	28	.517
Seattle	28	28	.500
Sacramento	23	35	.397
Hollywood	22	37	.373

Results Aug. 13

Missions 2, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 6, Seattle 3.
Los Angeles 6, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 7, Portland 6.

San Francisco Qualifiers

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Ernest Pieper Jr. of San Jose and J. E. French Jr. of San Francisco yesterday won the two qualifying places allotted northern California candidates for the United States Amateur golf championship at Cleveland, Sept. 9 to 14. Pieper was two over par with his 36-hole card of 71-73—144. French posted a 73-78—151. The two, with Lawson Little Jr., who automatically qualified by virtue of being defending champion, will represent northern California in the playoff.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	68	47	.591
Indianapolis	64	51	.557
Columbus	63	51	.553
Kansas City	64	52	.552
Milwaukee	59	57	.509
St. Paul	56	54	.509
Toledo	45	66	.405
Louisville	37	78	.322

Results Aug. 13

Milwaukee 6, Toledo 2.
Kansas City 4, Columbus 2.
Indianapolis 2, Minneapolis 0.
Louisville 9, St. Paul 8.

Munger and Clarke In

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP)—Jack Munger of Dallas, Texas, tied yesterday with Fred Clarke, San Gabriel, for first place in the qualifying play for the two positions allotted this region for the national championship at Cleveland, Sept. 9 to 14. The leaders turned in cards of 148, eight strokes over par for the Lakeside Country Club course. Only eight participated.

Kelley Signs Hogan

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 13 (AP)—President Mike Kelley of the Minneapolis Club of the American Association yesterday announced engagement of Shanty Hogan, catcher recently released by the Boston Braves. Hogan fills the gap left by Pinkey Hargrave, who met with a mishap.

Olympic Games Poster

Designed by Berlin Artist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The official poster announcing the XI Olympic Games to be held next August in Berlin has arrived in the United States. It is by the well-known Berlin poster artist, Wuerbel. It shows the athletic figure of an Olympic victor, the historic laurel wreath around his head; towering over the Brandenburg Gate, Berlin's famous landmark. Behind the Olympic warrior, there appears the symbol of the Olympic Games, the five different-colored interlocking rings, representing the five continents. The poster, which is a magnificent piece of work in design and colors, has been issued in most of the languages of the world by the organizing committee for the XI Olympic Games, and is available free of charge to American Olympic committees, to sports organizations and other bodies and individuals connected with the American preparations for the Olympic Games, through the U. S. A. representative of the organizing committee for the XI Olympic Games, Ernst Schmitz, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Midsummer Adjustment of Polo Handicaps Announced by U. S. P. A.

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—The summer adjustments of polo handicaps brought several important advances to players who have shown fine play during the junior and June tournaments of the season, as they were announced yesterday by the handicap committee.

While the three high handicap men, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., Winston F. C. Guest and Cecil Smith, still retain their imposts of nine each, and the next group were also undisturbed, three additional names were placed on the six list. G. H. (Pete) Bostwick of Meadow Brook, was the first of these, elevated from five; and Terence Q. Preece, unattached, was also moved up one point. The third was the well deserved promotion in the army list of Maj. C. H. Gerhardt, also from five to six.

Dunbar Bostwick was moved from four to five, but the biggest promotion came to young James F. Curtis Jr., the college player from Arizona, who was lifted from one to four. A newcomer given a good ranking was Earl Shaw, unattached, who is listed for the first time at four, while a pair from Riviera and Miami Valley are also lifted into the four-list.

The list follows:

Name	Club	From	To
Asberg, Charles	Oak Brook	New	0
Ames, Albert	San Mateo	1	0
Andrews, William	Riviera	3	4
Anguish, Leonard J.	Riviera	1	0
Asche, F. B.	Houston	1	2
Austin, Lee	Riviera	0	0
Bailes, Fred	Riviera	2	3
Baker, R. L. Snowy	Riviera	3	4
Bartlett, Sidney	Riviera	1	0
Barrette, Edward	Riviera	New	0
Bates, Joe, Camden		New	0
Beal, Carl, Jr.	Riviera	2	3
Beal, Carl, Sr.	Midwick	1	2
Beal, Tom	Riviera	0	1
Beckley, Bud	Unattached	New	0
Berry, George	Kansas City	New	0
Blackwell, Joe	Uplifters	0	1
Borden, Gen. H. S.	Monm'th Co.	New	0
Bostwick, D. W.	Meadow Brook	4	5
Bostwick, G. H.	Meadow Brook	5	6
Bouverie, Flag Lt.	Uplifters	New	0
Bovell, Commander	Uplifters	New	0
Boykin, A., Camden		New	0
Bradley, J. R.	San Mateo	2	1
Brown, John Mack	Riviera	0	1
Buck, Alfred	Fairfield	New	0
Buencamino, Dr. V.	Manila	New	0
Bullock, Alex	Los Indios	5	6
Bullock, Robert	Flamingo	6	5
Butler, Leo	Twin Cities	New	0
Butler, Mike	Houston	1	2
Burns, G. J. Jr.	Graystone	New	0
Butterworth, Frank	Unattached	1	2
Casparis, Morrison	Flamingo	New	0
Casparis, Stanhope	Flamingo	0	1
Casparis, William	Flamingo	New	0
Chamberlin, Allen	Houston	New	0
Chenery, C. T.	Blind Brook	New	0
Christensen, M.	South Shore	New	0
Christin, Charles	San Mateo	1	2
Coffin, Dr. Glenn	Uplifters	1	2
Cohen, S.	Bethpage	New	0
Colee, C. R.	Uplifters	2	1
Collins, Richard, Del Monte		2	1
Converse, Converse M., Santa Barbara		1	2
Cook, Vernon	Austin	2	1
Cooperider, Floyd	Harbor Hills	New	0
Corroon, George	Bethpage	New	0
Corroon, James	Bethpage	New	0
Corroon, Richard	Bethpage	New	0
Crawford, Charles M.	Uplifters	2	1
Crocker, W. W., Del Monte		1	2
Cronkhite, Gordon	Midwick	3	2
Crutchley, Edward	Bethpage	New	0
Cullum, E. G., Camden		New	0
Curtis, James F., Jr., So. Arizona		1	2
Cushman, C. V.	Monmouth Co.	New	0
Dinkelspiel, Lloyd	San Mateo	0	1
de Cicco, Pat	Riviera	New	0
Downs, Lee	San Antonio	0	1
Drown, Dr. W. G.	Hunting Valley	New	0
DuBose, C. P., Jr.	Camden	New	0
Eisner, Robert	Norwood	0	1
Elisalde, Angel	Manila	4	5
Elisalde, J. M.	Manila	4	5
Elisalde, Manola	Manila	1	2
Everett, Hal	Harbor Hills	New	0
Fein, E. R.	Houston	1	2
Faulkner, Commander	Uplifters	New	0
Feist, Irving, 112th F. A.		2	1
Felix, Clarence A.	Twin Cities	New	0
Fisher, L. W.	Harbor Hills	New	0
Fitch, Ralph	Harbor Hills	New	0
Fitzpatrick, K.	Riviera	1	2
Fleming, Henry C.	Bethpage	New	0
Fletcher, D. Steen	Midwick	1	2
Fletcher, Robert	Midwick	New	0
Floyd, Aubrey	Oklahoma City	2	3
Flynn, Edward C.	Riviera	New	0
Forester, Capt. Henry	Del Monte	6	5
Frost, Winston	Greenbrier	New	0
Fuller, Dana	San Mateo	4	3
Gatins, Benjamin K.	Rumson	4	3
Haight, Gilbert	Bethpage	New	0
Hammond, Robert	Bethpage	New	0
Hartman, Ralph	Fairfield	New	0
Hastings, Richard	San Mateo	0	1
Havenstrite, Russell	Riviera	1	2
Heyl, Louis	Bethpage	New	0
Hillman, E. A., Jr.	Santa Barb'a	0	1
Holt, C. J.	Midwick	2	1
Hoffman, George	San Diego	New	0
Hoffman, Norman	San Diego	New	0
Holman, Allen	Harbor Hills	New	0
Hopper, Earl	Blind Brook	New	0
Hopper, H. D.	Blind Brook	New	0
Hubbard, Lucien	Los Indios	1	2
Hudson, H. K.	unattached	0	1
Humberson, Rudolph	Houston	New	0
Humberson, Wynn	Houston	3	4
Hunt, H. C., Del Monte		2	1
Jenkins, K.	Fauquier-Loudoun	New	0
Jones, Warner	Iroquois Hunt	2	3
Johnstone, A. V.	Santa Barbara	3	2
Kassam, Malcolm	South Shore	New	0
Klein, W. Royden	Bethpage	New	0
Koch, H.	Blind Brook	0	1
Krier, M. E.	Twin Cities	New	0
Krim, Mack	Riviera	New	0
Kuykendall, Bill	Unattached	2	4
Lapham, J. H.	San Antonio	3	2
Levy, Laurence	Norwood	New	0
Lippincott, H. O.	Harbor Hills	New	0
Lippincott, Thomas	Harbor Hills	New	0
Little, Charles	Camden	New	0
Little, Ralph	Camden	New	0
McGowan, D. W.	112th F. A.	1	2
Makarius, Robert	Miami Valley	1	2
Mead, George Jr.	Meadow Brook	1	2
Miles, A. G.	Blind Brook	0	1
Miller, Frederick	Bethpage	New	0
Milliken, Dudley	Myopia Hunt	3	2
Moskin, Richard	Bethpage	New	0
Myer, Ernest	Harbor Hills	New	0
McCreery, Selby	San Mateo	6	5
Morrison, Morris	Riviera	0	1
Neel, J. Hardy, P. A.	Dallas	2	3
Newman, C. W., P. A.	Dallas	1	2
Nicholds, Robert	Detroit	3	4
Oliviera, Jesus	San Diego	New	0
Owen, Harry O. Jr.	Oak Brook	New	0
Palmer, Stuart	Riviera	New	0
Parcells, Albert	Monmouth Co.	New	0
Parr, Atlee	San Diego	New	0
Parr, G. B.	San Diego	New	0
Paterson, G. N.	Shreveport	0	1
Peabody, Julian	Unattached	2	3
Pedley, Lionel	Uplifters	3	4
Perkins, Peter	Uplifters	0	2
Plaut, Albert	Broad Brook	0	1
Pomeroy, Watson	Camden	New	0
Preece, T. Q.	Unattached	5	6
Rand, William B. Jr.	Greenbrier	New	0
Ray, William	Riviera	1	0
Reynolds, W. G.	Unattached	4	5
Roach, Hal	Riviera	3	4
Robbins, H. A.	El Ranchito	3	2
Robinson, Charles	Camden	New	0
Rogers, Richard	San Diego	New	0
Ross, Shannon	Houston	New	0
Ross, W. S.	Houston	0	1
Rossbach, Harry	Norwood	New	0
Russ, Semp	San Antonio	0	1
Ryan, Thomas F.	Del Monte	1	0
Savage, Henry Jr.	Camden	New	0
Schiffer, Herbert	Norwood	New	0
Secor, J. K.	Greenbrier	New	0
Shapter, W. J. Jr.	Harbor Hills	New	0
Shaw, Earl	Unattached	1	2
Shaw, Gould, Fauquier-Loudoun		New	0
Shumacher, Phillip	Uplifters	0	1
Skaer, Bobby	Fairfield	New	0
Skidmore, Billy	El Ranchito	New	0
Smith, M. L.	Camden	New	0
Smith, Richard	Riviera	2	1
Solsberry, R. H.	Harbor Hills	New	0
Stark, Clarence	El Ranchito	2	3
Stevens, B. H.	El Ranchito	2	3
Strauss, Richard	Oak Brook	New	0
Swan, Herbert	Flamingo	New	0
Taylor, Stanley	Miami Valley	3	4
Thompson, Royce	Twin Cities	New	0
Tierney, R. William	Bethpage	New	0
Tobin Dan	San Diego	New	0
Townes, J. C.	Houston	0	1
Tracy, Spencer	Riviera	0	1
Tripleit, P.	Fauquier-Loudoun	New	0
Tupper, Kirby	Camden	New	0
Van Brunt, R.	Unattached	New	0
Verdier, Paul	San Mateo	1	2
Von Stade, F. S. Jr.	Meadow Br	4	5
Wanger, W. F.	Santa Barbara	0	1
Warner, Jack Jr.	Riviera	New	0
Wheeler, Deming	Santa Barbara	1	2
White, Thomas F. Jr.	Bethpage	New	0
Whittemore, C. Jr.	St. Louis	0	1
Williams, R. W.	Riviera	New	0
Wilson, Dr. E. H.	Midwick	2	1
Wilson, R. E. L. 3d.	Greenbrier	New	0
Wood, W. Boales	Miami Valley	3	4
Woodward, R.	Fauquier-Loudoun	New	0
Young, Dr. A. V.	Shreveport	0	1
Donahue, Jack	Riviera	New	0

English Poloists In Practice

BEDMINSTER, N. J., Aug. 13 (AP)—The Hurlingham polo team, here to represent England in the United States championships in September, gets in its second practice game tomorrow evening against Burnt Mills. The Burnt Mills Club, defeated 12 to 7 Sunday by the visitors, has substituted Raymond Guest at back to strengthen its defense. Guest will replace Ben Johnson.

Junior Medalist One Under Par On Hard Course

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Aug. 14 (AP)—Fred Schwarze, 19-year-old University of Michigan sophomore, headed a field of 32 golfing youngsters in the opening round of the Western Junior Golf Tournament on the Oakland Hills Country Club links, yesterday.

Schwarze clipped a stroke from par over the exacting Oakland Hills layout yesterday to take medal honors with a 71 on the qualifying round. He was two strokes over par with a 37 going out, but got three birdies coming home to card a 34, three better than par.

William Castleman of Louisville, Ky., a student at Notre Dame, toured the course in par figures. He carded 34—38—72, finishing a stroke behind the medalist.

Paul Leslie, Jefferson City, Mo., southern intercollegiate title-holder, was third with 35—38—73. Buddy Rust, Bloomington, Ill., shot a brilliant 33 for the outgoing nine, two under par, insuring a 74.

The defending champion, Fred Haas Jr., of New Orleans, was tied with three other players who scored 75's. They were Walter Burkemo, 17-year-old Detroiter; Charles Smead, Chicago; and Keith Johnson, Bloomington, Ill.

Bobby Jones, Detroit junior who was a finalist with Haas in last year's competition, was in a six-way tie with 77. Walter Hagen Jr. shot an 84 and failed to qualify. The contestants were to play two rounds today. Pairings in the first round were:

Upper Bracket

Fred Schwarze, Birmingham, Mich., vs. Fred Lamb Jr., Detroit.
Carl Hoff, Chicago, vs. Jerome Barber, Jacksonville, Ill.
Fred Haas Jr., New Orleans, vs. W. D. Decker, Rye, N. Y.
Ralph Ackerman, Chicago, vs. James Black, St. Louis.
Charles Smead, Chicago, vs. Robert Oppenheimer, Chicago.
Jim Marek, Chicago, vs. Walker Graham, Detroit.
Wayne Middleton, Fort Worth, Texas, vs. Arthur L. Doering Jr., Chicago.
Paul Leslie, Jefferson City, Mo., vs. Bobby Jones, Detroit.

Lower Bracket

William Castleman, Louisville, Ky., vs. Chandler Simonds, Dearborn, Mich.
E. F. Finnson, Detroit, vs. Bill Richart, Urbana, Ill.
Keith Johnson, Bloomington, Ill., vs. Jay Draksler, Detroit.
Bill Warren, Detroit, vs. Calvin Manning, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Walter Burkemo, Grosse Point, Mich., vs. Bud Rosenthal, Detroit.
James Goldsmith, Chicago, vs., Louis Slater, Birmingham, Mich.
George Victor, Chicago, vs. Howard Anderson, Detroit.
Joe France, Chicago, vs. Buddy Rust, Bloomington, Ill.

Michigan Yacht Clubs Tie for Star Class Lead

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—The St. Joe Yacht Club of St. Joseph, Mich., and the Northport Point Yacht Club, Northport, Mich., were tied for the lead today as seven crews sailed star class boats at the Sheridan Beach Yacht Club, Wilmette, Ill., in the final race of the eleventh district elimination trials for the Hubert M. Sears Cup.

The St. Joe crew of skipper Phil Upton, Don Campbell and Jack Goldman took a third and a first in yesterday's two races for 12 points, the same amount amassed by Northport Point's skipper Phil Schaff Jr., Bill Wick and Took Hawley, who came in second each time.

The winner of today's elimination will qualify for the finals off Stanford, Conn., beginning Aug. 26. One point is awarded for finishing and one for each boat defeated.

The other five crews trailed in the following order: Milwaukee Yacht Club, 10; Spring Lake (Mich.) Yacht Club, 7; Corinthian Yacht Club, Chicago, 7; Columbia Yacht Club, Chicago, 5, and Sheridan Beach Yacht Club, 3.

Babe Ruth to Play With Bill Burke in Tourney

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13 (AP)—Babe Ruth, baseball's greatest slugger, will play with Bill Burke of Cleveland, 1931 national open champion, and Tommy Armour of Chicago, who has held both the British and United States open titles, Friday in the $3500 True Temper open golf championship here.

It will be Ruth's first appearance in a serious money tournament and his first golf competition in Cleveland. Walter C. Hagen, veteran of many tournaments, will have Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., and Elmer E. Heasley Jr., of Cleveland, as partners in the tournament.

Denver Golfers Qualify

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 14 (AP)—Two Denver golfers, Rex Eaton and Joe Hartman, and Rufus King, Wichita Falls, Texas, qualified yesterday for the three positions given this region in the national amateur golf championship at Cleveland, Sept. 9 to 14. The three blazed across the Denver Country Club course to hold their strokes to 150 or less for the 36 qualifying holes. Eaton, with 70—75—145, topped the day's list. Hartman scored 71—77 for 148. King held his strokes to an even 150, 73—77.

Braves Sign Leach

By a Staff Writer

General Manager Bill McKechnie of the Boston Braves announced late this morning that he had signed Tommy Leach, formerly with the Pittsburgh Pirates, as a Tribal scout. At the same time, McKechnie said that Elbert Fletcher, young first baseman, has been recalled from the New York-Pennsylvania League.

Connecticut Senior Golf

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 14 (AP)—Alpheus Winter of the Brooklawn Country Club led a field of 64 golfers in the first day's play of the two-day championship tournament of the Connecticut State Senior Golf Association at Brooklawn yesterday. Winter, who has won the tournament for the last four years, posted a score of 79, eight over par.

Rye Bids for 1936 Amateur

RYE, N. Y. (AP)—The Westchester Country Club has tendered its bid to play host to the United States amateur golf championship tournament of 1936.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON'S Long Run Musical Hit
Conceived and Directed by Hassard Short
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Sporting Around the Hub

Eddie Stimpson Day at Brae Burn

BRAE BURN COUNTRY CLUB members are giving a day and dinner to Eddie Stimpson, Massachusetts state amateur golf champion, today. Only last year the members were feting W. O. (Bill) Blaney of Brae Burn as 1934 state champion.

In this year's tournament Blaney fell by the wayside early, but Stimpson carried on to keep the championship for Brae Burn. His victories over Leo Martin in the semifinal and Mel Merritt in the final were worthy tributes to the club, as well as himself. This afternoon, Stimpson paired with Merritt against Bill Blaney and Mel Heath in an exhibition and tonight he will be guest of honor at the club dinner.

★ ★ ★

Tied for Caddie Title—James F. Murphy, Pine Brook Valley, and Michael Yankowski of Worcester each scored 157 in the 36-hole test on the Wollaston Golf Club course yesterday for the Massachusetts state caddie golf title. A playoff of 18 holes for the crown will be staged next Monday. Yankowski scored a birdie 3 on the home hole to tally a 75 for the second 18 holes and tie Murphy, who had put together rounds of 79 and 78. Bob Goldsmith of Myopia and John Koslowski of Essex were next with 158.

★ ★ ★

Braves Win Exhibition—The Braves played an exhibition game in Houlton, Maine, yesterday, against a team of all-stars and won, 6 to 2. About 2000 fans from Aroostouk County watched the National Leaguers clinch the game with a four-run rally in the fourth inning.

★ ★ ★

P. G. A. Qualifying—On Sept. 23 the qualifying round for the National P. G. A. golf championship will be held at Sandy Burr. This will be a 36-hole medal play affair, and the New England section is entitled to eight qualifiers. On the same day the New England Section P. G. A. championship will be held—36-holes medal play—so two objectives will be accomplished at the same time. On Sept. 24 the eastern open championship is to be held at Sandy Burr.

★ ★ ★

Assistant Pro Golf—The assistant professionals' championship annually sponsored by the N. E P. G. A. will be held at Oakley, Friday, Aug. 23. This event will be 36 holes medal play and only assistant professionals of member clubs are eligible.

★ ★ ★

Curley Track Meet—The James M. Curley track meet with a purpose of developing Olympic talent, will be held on Saturday, Aug. 24, at Stone Park, Dedham, under the auspices of the New England A. A. A. U. Womens' track committee and the Dedham Park Department. Entries for the meet should be in the hands of Ralph Colson, 40 Hamilton Street, West Roxbury, before Saturday, Aug. 17. There will be five womens' events and two for men.

★ ★ ★

New Hampshire Womens' Golf—Virginia Brown of Keene, N. H., and Jeanne Sullaway of Franklin, tied for the medalist honors, yesterday, in the qualifying round for the New Hampshire Women's Golf championship.

★ ★ ★

Final Decision Tomorrow—Final decision will be made today as to the possibility of the O'Malley Associates buying control of the Braves from Charles F. Adams. Their chances of gaining control became brighter, yesterday, when it was learned that George P. Marshall's offer to Adams is not being considered as seriously as was expected. A New York group is still interested.

★ ★ ★

Vermont Boys' Tennis Title — Robert Braithwaite of Avenel, N. J., won the Vermont State Tennis Association boys' singles championship at Brattleboro, Vt., yesterday, defeating William Power of Worcester, Mass., 6—8, 6—4, 8—6.

★ ★ ★

Single Game Tomorrow—The Braves and Cincinnati Reds will continue their series at Braves Field tomorrow afternoon, playing a single game which starts at 3:15 o'clock. The series opens today with a doubleheader.

★ ★ ★

Joe Kirkwood Beaten—Joe Levinson of the Yale golf team and Joe Malling of New York teamed to defeat Joe Kirkwood, trick-shot artist, and William Wilson, professional, at the York Country Club yesterday afternoon in an 18-hole match. Following the contest, Kirkwood gave an exhibition of trick shots.

Perry Arrives to Play In American Tennis

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry of England, the world's outstanding tennis player, was in New York today headed for Forest Hills and the national championships.

He has won at Forest Hills for the last two years. He will take permanent possession of the American trophy if he conquers again in the play which gets under way Aug. 29.

Perry was the last to concede victory to himself

Ohio Fights Floods With 14 Dams of Various Sizes

Dirt is flying to harness flood waters of the Muskingum Valley and the Tuscarawas River affecting some of the richest territory in the State. Does much also to relieve unemployment.

Gigantic public improvements costing billions of dollars, employing millions of workers, controlling waters to protect property, developing hydroelectric current to give man cheaper heat, light and power are steadily progressing in the United States. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *with pictures and stories, will present the Grand Coulee, Boulder Dam, Tennessee Valley, San Francisco Bay bridges, Mississippi River projects, Passamaquoddy development, and others. The Mississippi Valley flood-control project follows.*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MASSILLON, Ohio, Aug. 14—Relief agencies, pushed to the limit by the recent resurgence of flood waters in the Muskingum Valley and along the Tuscarawas River, are looking with hopeful eyes toward the many government projects for flood control in the Mississippi water system.

As they face new problems, following another severe rain storm which flooded streets, swelled streams, filled cellars, causing damages estimated at more than $5,000,000, they are encouraged in their task by the knowledge that government projects in the Mississippi watershed, calling for an outlay of $325,000,000 and extending over a territory of 30,000 square miles, may prevent future floods.

Pushing River Back

Already the Mississippi River Commission at Vicksburg, Miss., reports that levees on the main route have been raised three feet for 1800 miles. And this means not only putting in a parapet of three additional feet, but likewise laying a broader and more substantial base. For the past five years more than 80,000,000 cubic yards annually have been put into the levees. Likewise two big spillways, or auxiliary channels, are planned to divert water another way when the volume becomes too great for the main channel.

But the greatest encouragement for local relief workers is not the promise of the larger operations on the Mississippi, but rather the sight of actual work going on under their own observation, for dirt is flying over a wide section of Ohio as engineers go into action on the $34,500,000 Muskingum watershed conservation project.

Embraces 14 Dams

This undertaking calls for the erection of 14 large dams which will hold in check the muddy waters that have periodically washed across farms and villages in this region. The work is typical of flood control activities that are planned or progressing throughout the high water belt.

Nearly 3000 men, mostly taken from the ranks of the unemployed, and hundreds of machines, are now busy developing the 14 dams and doing the other work the system calls for. In the main it is a flood control project, under federal control, but made possible by state and federal co-operation. The bulk of the cost is provided by a $22,500,000 PWA grant.

Affects Rich Territory

The territory affected is one of the richest quarters of the state, thickly settled and embracing fertile farms and prosperous towns and cities. The private property of many people is affected. Secondary aims are employment of idle residents, reforestation, prevention of soil erosion, rural rehabilitation, recreation and better living conditions.

The 14 dams are located in a territory covering 500 square miles within a radius of 50 miles of this city, administrative headquarters of the district. Half a dozen are within 15 miles. They are being constructed on the various tributaries of the Muskingum above Zanesville. The engineers' map, showing the rivers and dams, much resembles a picture of a flock of blackbirds sitting on the upper branches of a tree.

Dams of All Sizes

Longest of all the dams will be the one at Bolivar, 10 miles north of here, on Sandy Creek. It will be 6300 feet long and 80 feet high. A close second will be the Beach City dam across Sugar Creek, a few miles west of Bolivar. This will be 5800 feet.

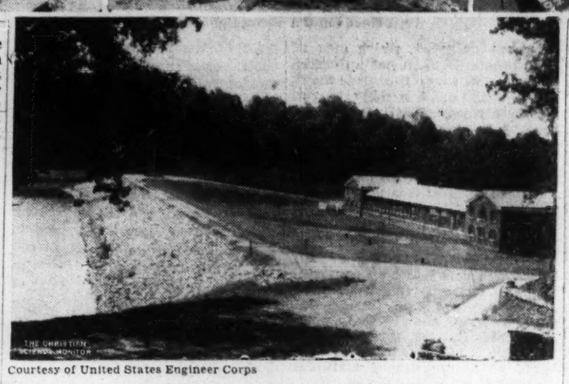
Though the work itself is new, the whole program had its inception 21 years ago. Following the disastrous floods of 1913, the State Legislature passed the Ohio Conservancy Act to enable the residents of the Dayton area to carry out a similar program. Plans were also drawn then for the Muskingum Valley project, but lack of funds held up actual work year after year. When the New Deal asked for worthy projects to help out unemployment, the Muskingum plan was revived.

Pay From Many Sources

The district, composing 16 counties, was speedily organized and an agreement made with the United States Government. In addition to the $22,500,000 PWA fund, $6,000,000 more will be raised by the district by assessment; $2,000,000 by the State of Ohio; and the state highway department will take care of a $4,000,000 bill for highway relocation. Further funds may be obtained from the Federal Government for a series of smaller dams.

All work is done under the direction of United States Army engineers under Maj. J. D. Arthur of Zanesville.

Much new-type machinery is being used in this work. Giant graders, shovels and caterpillar tractors are showing what they can do in a big way.



Courtesy of United States Engineer Corps

Engineers Make Rivers in Miniature

Upper Left—Model of Savannah River at United States Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Upper Center—Building Mississippi River Model 1100 Feet Long. Upper Right—Mississippi Model, Showing Pile Dikes for Navigation Improvement. Bottom—Administration Building of the Waterways Experiment Station

Great Flood to Roll Down the Mississippi Modeled in Concrete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 14—The largest flood that has ever swept the "Mississippi River" will soon cast its torrents down the valley.

Altogether, the approaching inundation is very singular, but nothing to cause apprehension. Fortunately it is a miniature flood conjured up on a new model of the Mississippi River. It will rise and disappear of an afternoon at the United States waterways experiment station here. So large a river model has never before been built anywhere as that just finished.

Months of figuring have reduced the measurements of the Mississippi and a large portion of its flood plain and transferred them to concrete. Their product is a concrete map 1060 feet long and at its widest 168 feet. It covers 112,000 square feet of concrete surface. The area it portrays is 16,000 square miles.

Only Small Part of River

Even with a model of such magnitude, the engineers depicted only 601 miles of the Mississippi and a portion of the Gulf of Mexico. Had they represented all the river, they would have had to extend their copy to almost a mile. To reproduce the great flood of 1927, when the Mississippi was pushing 1,760,000 cubic feet of water per second past Helena, Ark., the engineers will pass only 1.82 cubic feet per second through their model.

It is principally to see how the largest floods of the continent can be controlled that this similitude of the Mississippi and its tributaries has been fashioned.

When Congress, after the record flood of eight years ago, authorized the spending of several hundred millions on flood control, it only gave the essential beginning of the answer. Army engineers had then to explore and carry through the task. They are still at it. This model is their newest implement.

Model as Testing Ground

It will be used as a testing ground for their extensive plans. Hereafter, they will not have to go ahead trusting so largely on their calculations, vital as these are. These will be supplemented with further practical experiments.

Levees of the model have been raised higher than any now built, and floods greater than history knows will be sent surging against them. From time to time the model will also be used in the study of theoretical problems of a general nature relating to the control of rivers.

It will be possible to observe the river in a wholly original way—seeing, for instance, where its power has cut exceedingly deep holes in the river-bed and taking in at one view the stream and the levee system, rising like ramparts to enclose it.

Worst Stretch Chosen

The stretch chosen is that which is giving the engineers the most work, the zone between Helena and Donaldsonville, La., a little below Baton Rouge, and the Atchafalaya outlet to the Gulf of Mexico.

Taking chances in designing works for big rivers like the Mississippi and others which the War Department has in its charge is sometimes costly. Operations are very expensive. Large sums spent on the basis of the best judgment available in the past have sometimes produced disappointing results.

In order to cut down otherwise unavoidable uncertainties, the United States waterways experiment station was founded in 1930 and went to work that year. Its chief business is to make models of water problems, watch how they act, and advise as to probable results in nature.

Where Accuracy Counts

Engineers of the station point out that the minuteness of the models is offset by extremely accurate measurements. Where on the river the engineers read to a tenth of a foot, here at the laboratory they read their gauges to a thousandth of a foot. Moreover, they note, water follows the same laws, be its dimensions gigantic or dwarfed.

When a model is made, a complete study of the area is carried through. Field men visit the station, while the experimenters inspect the locality, if possible, so as to maintain a working understanding between the field and laboratory.

Beginning with about a dozen men in 1930, the station's personnel reached its highest during the building of this model, when it embraced 356 men. Of this number 113 were technical and clerical, the remainder artisans, mechanics and laborers.

The station remains one of the newest and largest in the world. China built a still later one in 1933 at Nanking, and Russia is reported to have combined three previous institutions with a large staff.

PWA Officials Named

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Appointment of J. D. Ross, manager of the municipal electric plant at Seattle, as chief consulting engineer of the power division of PWA, was announced yesterday by Secretary Ickes. Ickes also revealed that Samuel Becker, PWA attorney at Milwaukee, would head the division's legal section.

Indian Boy Scouts Earned Own Money For Jamboree Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—It is "about face" for the delegates of the 7000 American Indian Boy Scouts who were packing their kits for the trek or ride to the Boy Scout Jamboree at their nation's capital, but they are as stoic and seemingly as placid in the face of their disappointment as were their ancestors in similar circumstances, though these Indian youngsters have spent the past winter earning money for the long-looked-for journey. One troop in Arizona hiked 12 miles across mountains to gather pinion nuts and send them to the New York market.

Of the 7000 Indian Boy Scouts in the United States, 4000 are in all-Indian scout troops, the remaining in with white boys. The Indian troops are varied. A mounted one in Riverside, Okla., is popular at every kind of a gathering from circus to roundup.

At Fort Sill in the same State there is a cub pack for the younger boys, with teachers and Indian employees as Dads and Mothers, while on the 10,000-acre Boy Scout Reservation at Chilocco the boys have built a log cabin camp with hogans and a Council House. There is even one Sea Scoutship for boys who wish naval instruction.

So from mountain and canyon, desert and plains they were coming to Washington, but now like the white boys, the Indian Boy Scouts will listen by radio to their Chief Executive on Aug. 21, instead of standing at attention before the White House.

Maryland Court Bars Collection of Hog Tax

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14 (AP)—Protection of the first permanent injunction against collection of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's hog processing tax was held today by John A. Gebelein, Baltimore meat packer.

United States District Judge W. Calfin Chestnut held the levy unconstitutional yesterday in finding for Mr. Gebelein against the Government in his suit for relief from the taxes.

Senator Pope Seeks Secret World Facts

(Continued from Page 1)

opposes membership in the League of Nations; Senator Pope favors it. Senator Borah is a rigid isolationist; Senator Pope believes in international co-operation.

Senator Borah, in short, still represents the die-hard anti-Wilsonian attitude of the irreconcilable group, and is American self-containment personified. Senator Pope is a lone voice for Wilsonian ideals. If there are other Democrats in the Senate who believe in membership in the League of Nations they have not disclosed themselves recently.

Moreover, Senator Borah has never consented to leave American shores, and according to a recent writer, it was only at Nahant, visiting his kindred-spirit, Henry Cabot Lodge, that Senator Borah caught a glimpse of any ocean! Senator Pope is an experienced traveler, returning to Europe for his third visit on this occasion.

Is Foreign Policy Reformer

The junior Idahoan is a bold reformer of American foreign policy, not hesitating to advocate constitutional changes in the Senate's traditional control of foreign policy, as well as membership in the League of Nations, and of course, the World Court.

He is a friendly critic of State Department policy, but in particular seeks to build a bridge between executive control of foreign affairs and a majority of the Senate, which he feels is interested in constructive foreign policy where a one-third minority of obstructionists can usually be found.

He therefore advocates a method of action through a joint resolution of Congress, as the United States joined the International Labor Organization, annexed Hawaii, and took many other historic steps in the past.

Is a Strong Minority

In his two sessions of Congress, Senator Pope has made a strong position for himself on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Not that he commands majorities. The junior Senator from Idaho sometimes finds himself in a minority of one. He sands at one extreme of the committee, with his Idaho colleague and Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California at the other.

Following the defeat of American membership in the World Court, early in the present session, Senator Pope introduced a constitutional amendment altering the provision which makes it possible for one third of the Senate to control the treaty-making power of the nation. He has also prepared a bill providing for American membership in the League of Nations.

Helped on Munitions Bill

A few weeks ago, in co-operation with the State Department, he introduced the bill giving effect to American pledges at Geneva regarding the munitions traffic. His bill would set up a system of supervision and export licenses over the arms traffic. This licensing plan is the essential preliminary to any further control of arms shipments in line with the suggested new neutrality policy.

The bill stands in the House in the name of Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D) of Tennessee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Senator Pope is also a member of the Nye munitions committee, where his questions have frequently pushed a bit farther in the direction of world-policy the probing efforts directed by Senators Nye, Clark, and Vandenberg.

American foreign policy seems to be made on the mountains. Four of the most prominent members of the all-powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee are from the Rocky Mountain area: Chairman Key Pittman of Nevada, Senators Borah and Pope, Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah—while Hiram Johnson from adjacent California wields an equal influence. Their constituencies are about as far as you could get from the toils of European politics.

But Senator Pope, who is not afraid actually to travel in the streets and chat in the foreign offices of Europe, expects to bring back a more realistic view to strengthen his already firm convictions that the road for the United States lies in constructive, alert, watchful collaboration with other powers in the safeguard of interests which are common to the world.

Wilsonian Idealist

Wide World

Senator James P. Pope
Bound for Europe to Make Intimate Study of Conditions

Witness Declares He Did Not Identify Mooney as Bomber

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14 (AP)—John MacDonald, key witness at the trial of Thomas J. Mooney for the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing, asserted under oath yesterday he had never seen Mooney before viewing him in a San Francisco jail cell after the bombing.

MacDonald testified before A. E. Shaw, referee taking depositions for the California Supreme Court for consideration with Mooney's habeas corpus bid for freedom from life in prison.

John Finerty, counsel for Mooney, in a statement to the referee at the opening of the hearing, said its purpose was to show that MacDonald's testimony at Mooney's trial had been "framed" by District Attorney Charles M. Fickert and certain police officers of San Francisco.

MacDonald, now a patient in the Baltimore City Hospital, testified Lieut. Charles Goff showed him a picture of Mooney in the San Francisco police station. He said he told Goff it was not that of the man who left a suitcase at the corner of Stewart and Market Streets a few minutes before the explosion. He said Goff carried him to the prison where Mooney was held, and he asserted then he had never seen Mooney before.

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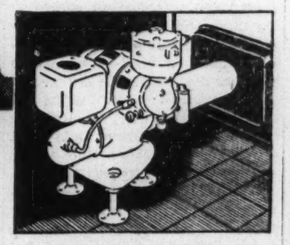
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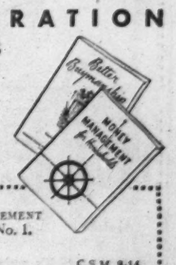
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The College Girl Trips It Off to Her Ivied Halls

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

At the Los Angeles Fall Style Preview

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Exquisitely sheer woolens that drape like silks, lustrous satins, metal crepes, crepes that are ribbed and crepes that are sponged, plain and novelty velvets, are among the new fabrics. Together with the Renaissance-inspired costume details, the new Italian colors, such as fuschia, cardinal, and myrtle, enrich the choice for autumn ensembles.

Skirts are definitely enlarged, with formal wear demanding a complete swirl, while daytime models are content with the fullness swung forward. Return of the gore, which seems to develop hem circumference out of mere nothing, enables the modern streamline effect to compromise with complimentary lines.

Blouses also reflect this flare for fullness. Some drape from the shoulders, and some are loosely stayed at the bodice to give comfort in fact as well as appearance.

Sleeves are full-blown, in keeping with the trend to fullness. Suggestive of the Elizabethan mode, they are tied at the wrist with pleats held in by clips or snaps.

Plain neckline severity has given way to frills, bows, and jabots. Although some decolletages are low and square, others follow the conservative V-shape pattern. Brooches and clips are much in evidence, both for utility and effect.

Belts are seen, of silver and gold kid, many ranging from two to five inches in width, thereby emphasizing slim waists.

Sportswear seekers could find velvet coats patterned after Italian artist's smocks lined in Roman-striped silks matched by flowing artist's ties. Myrtle green suits flare like Russian tunics, accented by fabric or fur collars rippling forward. One-piece sports dresses in hand-loomed fabrics or brushed knits take advantage of huge ombre plaids and shadow checks in reversible combinations.

Popular acceptance is predicted for seven-eighth length swagger coats, with lines on the bias from a spine-line in the rear. Patch pockets set on diamond wise are featured, along with welt seams to accentuate the lines.

While the Renaissance predominates street, sports, and afternoon wear, with its multitude of gathers and gores, a Grecian austerity, emphasizing grace of body lines more than grace of action, still pervades evening modes. However, rich colors and flowing lines of the Italian masters are not foreign to some of these shimmering creations.

In millinery, the Italian Renaissance vogue runs rampant. Halos, cardinals' caps, and antique duc headgear are contrasted with tilting, broad-brimmed hats with Tyrolian crowns stuck through with quills aimed forward.

Wooden Coat Hanger Serves New Purpose

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An ordinary unvarnished wooden coat hanger has been put to different uses in this household. One member of the family has narrow shoulders, so the head of the house cut off about an inch at each end of the arms she uses, being careful to make round, smooth edges.

In big sister's closet, ordinary rubber bands are wound around near the ends of each hanger she uses, to prevent flimsy frocks from slipping off.

A bag for soiled articles hangs on the door made from three-quarters of a yard of cretonne, folded lengthwise, stitched up the side, and seamed across one narrow end for the bottom. A slit about half way from the center top down the front is bound with ribbon, and the top (front and back) is shaped slightly curved, and one of the narrow coat hangers inserted in the slit makes a most dainty and convenient laundry bag.

Where to hang a shoe bag was a problem until strong tacks were hammered into each end of a wooden hanger, the hook inserted through the center hole of the shoe bag, and the end holes of the bag placed over the tacks at the back of the coat hanger. Now the shoe bag has its place at the end of the garment rack.

Picnic Salad

(Individual)

3 boneless skinless sardines
1 hard-boiled egg
1 small tomato
¼ package cream cheese
1 small sweet pickle

Arrange on a plate of lettuce. Put a few drops of lemon juice on the sardines. Scatter a few nut meats over all and serve with salad dressing.

—Mrs. B. N. W., Mass.

Kitchen Kinks

When the salad needs that sprinkling of chopped nuts, and there are no nuts in the house, I mix one tablespoon of peanut butter in a cup of any ordinary mayonnaise, and use this for salad dressing. This dressing is unusual, and especially good when used in fruit salads.

Mrs. R. C. R., Colo.

She Puts Her Best Foot Forward But Both Are Smartly Clad

Bucko for Campus Wear, With Afternoon Models High and Sandals for Dinner and Dance

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

THE question, "What does the college girl need?" can be most effectively answered by a consideration of what the college girl does. Smart wardrobes are extremely functional and no item is more so than shoes, whose styles, if they are good, are expressive of purpose and capacity. If, for instance, a row of a dozen girls was photographed, so that all that showed was the shoes, one could guess pretty correctly what the immediate program for each maiden was going to be and what sort of costume she was wearing.

Chronologically speaking, the first act of a college girl each autumn is to go off to college—that is, she must leave her home or other alighting place, and travel by train, boat, motorcar or airplane to her alma mater. For this odyssey she would chose either a tailored oxford of calf or kid or a classic pump, any of which would suggest a serious but inactive journey. One of the illustrations shows a suitable choice. It is a perforated oxford with a contrasting underlay and a builtup leather heel. The choice of color would, of course, be determined by the costume and its accessories. This year black, brown and a blue rather brighter than navy are all offered her in this and similar tailored styles. It is attractive when shoes match in color hat, belt and bag.

One thing that girls do when they get to college, and which is sometimes considered important, is to attend classes. The traveling shoes are excellent to wear with the lightweight woolen dresses which the fall is featuring, and also with skirts and sweaters, particularly in a college located in a city.

In the case of a country college, a rubber-soled sports shoe may prove to be more practical; it will, certainly, if the student bicycles or walks some distance from her room to the campus. One such shoe (illustrated) is a moccasin type of oxford made of all-over gray bucko and trimmed with a pekoed decoration. Another, also made of bucko, has scattered porthole perforations and a calfskin underlay. It wears a fringed kiltie tongue attached to the instep strap, which is fastened with a brass buckle. In both cases the sturdy heels are of built-up leather. These shoes are valuable, too, for most of her sports activities, and she needs two pairs.

The college girl lives in no ivory tower. Her "lordly pleasure house" is a democracy and she invites all the finer enthusiasms of life to be her comrades. Thus in the late afternoon, after hours spent in laboratory or lecture hall, and other hours when her sports-shod feet have demolished miles of road or links, she summons to her side more frivolous moods, and seeks the co-operation of shoe designers who work in gentle materials and are ingenious with decorations. In other words, she arrays herself for tea dances, and dinners, which sometimes throw a rainbow bridge over into later hours of greater formality, and sometimes lead back to the dusty roads of evening study.

The "dressmaker touch" which characterizes all costume design at present makes itself felt in the styling of shoes. There is a tendency to build afternoon models high, thus giving support to the foot, and then to cut them out, thus bestowing upon them a frivolous appearance.

When Invited to a Tea Dance, or to Dine and Dance in a Restaurant, or to Spend the Evening Somewhat Ceremoniously With a Group of Friends, the Student Can Trip Lightly and Gaily Through the Party in These Black Satin Sandals Trimmed With Round Silver Nail Heads and a Rhinestone Clasp

The Great Occasion Demands a Tribute in Gold Kidskin and Jeweled Clasps. The Brilliance of the Toes, T-Straps and Buckles, Chooses for a Foil a Black Satin Heel and a Cut-Out Design, Also of Black Satin, on the Vamp

Very dressy oxfords, just the thing for the college girl to wear to a tea, are made of kidskin or suède, or the two in combination, or either of them contrasted with patent leather, alligator, moiré, or satin. The high line gives importance to the instep plane and it is a favorite place for a cut-out or insert, which may be quite ornate. Delman has an oxford in russet kid where the suède insert has a lacing of incredibly narrow grosgrain ribbon. Pleatings, pipings, bows, colored stitchings, and appliqués conspire to make the afternoon shoe a thing of charm and a direct attack on the budget!

A formal ghillie is a newcomer in afternoon styles and is made of suède and has a high heel.

For Exciting Events

The sandal is still the evening tyrant and varies in both conservatism and formality to suit all tastes and functions. The open heel is still a feature of the more radical models. Many sandals are made of such materials as satin, silk, brocade, lamé, which are draped and then controlled by little buckles. Grosgrain ribbon and silk soutache are also employed to fashion sandals, their very narrow widths sometimes being stitched together to make a solid fabric, and at other times requisitioned for strappings. Delman shows a black, draped soutache sandal decorated with tiny mirrors that glisten like pools in the darkness.

Two sandals are illustrated. The one made of black satin and decorated with trimmings of silver nailheads is appropriate for afternoon receptions, tea and restaurant dancing and all the functions which really formal people name "informal," but which to more casual merrymakers, like most college girls, seem decidedly exciting.

But if one is truly going to an important dinner or ball, one should pay tribute in gold and jewels. Pictured on this page is a T-strap model of gold kidskin, with a black satin heel as a foil, and a jeweled buckle. It is the last word in exquisite design and workmanship, chic and formality.

Heels are experiencing the rapture of the spotlight. Yes, the downtrodden heel is now the most debated feature of the shoe. Shall it be flat, a spike or of medium height? And the point is one of style, not comfort. This is what sharply differentiates the argument from previous ones, where the question has centered around the healthful poise of the body and has pitted "good sense" against fashion. Now fashion rules both sides of the argument.

The writer has discussed the issue with some shoe stylists and the consensus seems to be that after the modish flat heel of the summer, girls are not likely to return suddenly and exclusively to the highest heel, although the flat one may recede in interest and be associated chiefly with evening sandals to wear with frocks draped after the Oriental or Renaissance influences. These influences are concerned only with evening models, for although we may drape our heads in turbans and in fifteenth century berets, for shopping, motoring and the pursuit of business, we shall keep our feet firmly planted on the pavements in good American shoes. Designers are presenting for practical lasts three heel heights, the flat, the high and the medium, and the medium is the new story. Its measurement is known in the trade as twelve-eighths, and it replaces the seventeen-eighths of former youth popularity and large consumption. It is one lift higher than the Cuban, and expects to stride through academic halls, click on casual dancing floors, and accompany the collegienne on many extra-mural diversions.

For Classroom Wear in a Country College and for Most Sports Activities, Bucko Is the Chic Material. The Model Above, Built of This Reversed Calf, Has Picot Trimming

The College Girl Wisely Chooses an Oxford of Perforated Kidskin and With a Twelve-Eighths Heel, for the Journey to Her Alma Mater

Jumper Dresses For the Schoolgirl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SCHOOLGIRL'S outfit would hardly be considered complete if it did not include some of the useful little jumper dresses. They are now being featured in such a wide range of fabrics. This type of frock is one of fashion's perennials and presents itself in so many delightful variations each season that the basic model need never become monotonous. For classroom use five days in the week, for "Saturday-Sunday" wear, and even for parties and other special occasions, such an adaptable frock, in one of its many versions, often proves just the right answer to the question daughter asks: "Oh, mother, what shall I wear?"

Dresses of this type are the joy of the mother-dressmaker, as one pattern provides many different and interesting possibilities in the way of fabric, color, combination of materials and change of bodice outline, as well as innumerable variety in guimpes and underblouses. It is these items that are not always easy to find in ready-made accessories and which the home dressmaker can usually make from odds and ends of material waiting to be put to some good use. Guimpes for wear with jumper dresses are seldom carried in stock, and full-fledged blouses must be bought instead unless the work is done at home. Mounted on a skeleton foundation, as is usually the case when a guimpe is made at home, it is more easily laundered than an entire blouse and probably a half dozen of these would not decrease the family dress budget by so much as a cent! For deeper guimpes to wear under jumper dresses cut wide under the arms and low at front and back, bits of pretty summer dresses, or the best parts salvaged from dainty blouses, will be just the thing and show to good advantage under a low-cut jumper top.

Two Jumper Tops to Each Skirt

An ingenious mother has devised a way of having two jumper tops to each skirt, one planned to wear with a high-cut jumper when but little of the guimpe shows, and the other where the jumper dress is finished with a suspender or halter top, disclosing most all of the underblouse. Each of these detachable tops snaps underneath the belt of the jumper dress so that the effect is identical with the usual one-piece belted jumper. For the early autumn days in school, one jumper top is cut with cap shoulders and a round neck so that no guimpe will be needed. Later, the same top can be used with a shallow guimpe finished with Peter Pan collar and ribbon bow; brief sleeves will show below the curved shoulder caps. "Saturday-Sunday" dresses can be given variety in the same way, the accompanying guimpe or blouse being of sufficient beauty to correspond with the crepe or silk of which this more dressy little frock is made.

Pretty alliances of color are noticeable in the new jumper and guimpe outfits and one sees pale yellow used for a guimpe in a navy-blue jumper; green and white check with dark brown; printed cotton in many shades of pink as an underblouse with a dark raspberry toned jumper of sheer wool. This color, by the way, which has been introduced under so many different names, such as "oxblood," "beetroot," and the like, is one which the home dressmaker will welcome, as it comes in several becoming shades and harmonizes delightfully with some of the prettiest of pastel tints worn by young girls. It is also a color to be seen much of during the winter in outdoor garments and millinery and is a pleasant change from the ordinary winter colorings. It is not too sophisticated to be youthful, and its comparatively recent popularity has already commended it to girls who take an active interest in their clothes.

Under Seven

For the little girl under seven, which is supposed to be the earliest age when a waistline can be belted, there is a brief princess jumper following all the important details of a similar dress of larger size. Some of these button from the low neckline all the way down the front, the buttons usually being chosen to harmonize with the guimpe or underblouse worn—often in sharp contrast. The princess jumper dress in larger measurements is also recommended for the young girl to whom a belt is not becoming and who will appear more willowy in a straight-line garment.

These beltless jumper dresses have either a boxplait or cluster tucks the entire length, back and front, with fullness released halfway below the waistline. Other skirts of the typical jumper model recognize the new front fullness, which is so noticeable in all skirts this season, by inset plaited sections, back and front. For school dresses, the skirts often have an amusing little pocket set at some queer angle on each side of the front. Smaller pockets of similar cut may be repeated on the jumper top. Squares set cornerwise, triangles and half circles are the designs most frequently encountered, with, of course, a gay sports handkerchief in sight.

Both blouses and guimpes follow the general trend of trimming detail, such as slashed openings held with link buttons or contrasting ties slipped through. Others show a shirred draw-string finish at neck and at ends of full puff sleeves—just a touch of novelty but the young girl will like it! Taken altogether, the jumper dress has earned an important place in young folks' fashions. It is practical and economical; youthful and useful!

HELENA JUDSON

'Walt Disney Land' A Child's Bedroom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If your five- or six-year-old has outgrown the pink and white nursery of his infancy, why not plan a new and original theme for a bedroom that will be more suitable to the child's needs and interests?

One resourceful mother took advantage of the current interest of her children in the animated cartoons of the movies, and calls the nursery, which has become a bedroom for her five-year-old, "Walt Disney Land." On a tiny whatnot in the corner stands Mickey Mouse with his red trousers just matching the red tufts of the candlewick spreads on the twin beds. Above each bed hangs a picture of characters from "Walt Disney Land." In one, the Funny Little Bunnies are painting Easter eggs, and in the other, the Grasshopper and the Ants cavort gaily about. The pictures were purchased at the local dime store and have red frames that blend with the two red rag rugs on the floor. Two lamps with red dots in their cloth shades stand like soldiers on the dresser. (The lamps cost but $1.20 each.) There were woolly blankets of red plaid thrown across the foot of each bed. Cleverest of all was a paper bound copy of "The Three Little Pigs," with red illustrations, lying on the bedside table. The appeal of "Walt Disney Land" to a five-year-old is unbelievable.

Every modern child knows and loves chubby Winnie-the-Pooh made famous by A. A. Milne. One little girl whom I know calls her room "House at Pooh Corner." There is a charming little motto hanging just above the knocker which says:

"Hush, Hush, whisper who dares?
Christopher Robin is saying his prayers."

A smile broke over my face as I went inside the door and saw a fat, yellow flannel Winnie-the-Pooh hanging on the opposite wall. A piece of yellow chintz was looped around his tummy and tacked to the wall behind through a huge bow. Not far from Pooh, was Piglet hanging in much the same fashion. The bedspreads and curtains were of green chintz. Of course, there was a table beside the bed with "Winnie-the-Pooh," "The House at Pooh Corner," and "Now We Are Six" waiting for the little girl that would hear a story from them before she went to sleep.

Stewed Fruit Served Ice-Cold

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MY PENNSYLVANIA Dutch grandmother had a way of stewing fresh fruit to serve ice-cold as a dessert which we have always used, and which gives fresh stewed fruit first place among desserts in our family. The secret, grandmother used to say, of getting the best out of fruit, was to treat it as you do people when you wish to bring out the best in them—with gentleness and sweetness.

I suppose we have all had experience with fruit indifferently cooked and served—fruit stewed in too thick and rich a sirup, insufficiently cooked in a pale characterless liquid, or literally cooked to pieces so that fruit and juice merged in one thickish "stew." While the fruit must be well selected, the sirup is most important, and must be regulated proportionately to the sweetness or acidity of the fruit, and to its natural juiciness or dryness. Generally the rule is: 2 cups sugar and 1¾ cups boiling water to 4 cups fruit. Let sirup boil for five minutes, then place the fruit carefully in it and simmer very slowly and gently until done. Let stand until cool, then chill thoroughly. All day or overnight in the refrigerator insures proper chilling for an appetizing dish.

With peaches, which are juicy, I use less water: 2 cups sugar, 1½ cups water to 4 cups halved peaches packed solid. And when stewing the peaches, allow several of the pits to remain. They give a special tang to the fruit and may be removed before serving.

Sirup From Leftovers

I always keep the peelings and stones of the peaches when preparing the peaches for stewing or canning. Place them in a stew pan, cover almost to the top with cold water. Bring slowly to a boil and simmer for 10 minutes. Strain, then measure juice and add an equal quantity of sugar. Boil together for 10 minutes and you will have a pitcherful or more of the most delectable peach sirup to serve with hot muffins, biscuits or cornbread. The children consider it a greater treat than maple sirup, and it is made with what might ordinarily be thrown away—typical Pennsylvania Dutch kitchen economy.

In stewing the large blue or yellow plums which are not so sweet as some fruits and are hard to measure, I count five large plums as two cups, and pierce the skin of the plums with a silver fork before cooking, using the regular sirup formula. Stewed plums make a rich, colorful dish with a piquant flavor, especially appreciated in the summertime.

Since the season for fresh strawberries has stretched from January to July, serving them stewed is an agreeable change from serving them with sugar and cream. The sirup is the same as for peaches. Blueberries are dry and require more water, though they cook very quickly through. Two cups of water is not too much to use with 2 cups of sugar for 4 cups of blueberries.

Tart Stewed Apples

In stewing apples, use kinds that do not cook too quickly, but keep their shape. If large, quarter them; if small, cut in halves. For apples use 2 cups sugar, 2 cups cold water to 5 cups apples, packed tightly. Do not cook the sirup first, but put sugar, water and apples on fire together and simmer slowly until done through. Move gently around with a fork to cook evenly. There is nothing finer with roast duck or lamb than these slightly tart stewed apples.

Even rhubarb, and especially the "strawberry" variety which appears in the market early in the spring, may be cited as an example of what can be done to raise the simple act of stewing fruit to the level of an art.

And the rich color of fruit when served in lovely china or glass makes an exceptionally attractive dessert, one that is invariably commented on favorably by guests, to whom it often comes as a surprise that simple stewed fruit can be so delicious.

L. M. W.

An Informal Book Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atkinson, Neb.

I am an avid reader, and can hardly secure enough books in the isolated regions where I now make my home. I soon found after moving here that many of my neighbors were also starved for good reading. We have solved the problem in two ways.

Every month I send to our State library for a number of books. Since I am familiar with their tastes and with books, my selection is usually satisfactory. Eight housewives and myself circulate these books among ourselves, each reading them in turn, and in this manner having them all read by the time they are due. We then divide the cost between us. It is very little.

Our other problem is for magazines. The usual good woman's magazine is a dollar a year. Each of us contributed a dollar, and when I sent for our big daily I was able to secure a grand club of magazines with the money. We thus secured about 8 to 1 return for our money. We have again decided to do this, and this time I am getting a club without the newspaper from a publishing company. I wonder if I need to tell that I have seen tears of gratitude in the eyes of some of the women?

B. P.

Peach Dessert

Cream together
½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1 egg yolk. Add
1 cup whipped cream seasoned with a pinch of salt and
2 cups thinly sliced peaches, fresh or canned. Serve on
6 slices of angel or sponge cake.

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Isabelle of the Villa Gracieuse

IT WAS midsummer in the streets of Paris, midsummer in the warm street smells that followed us even in the métro to the Porte de Vincennes. It was midsummer in the fields of poppies that blazed along the banks of the Marne, and above all in the garden of the Villa Gracieuse.

All the length of the narrow lane that led from the autocar route to the blue gate in the high, brick wall, we breathed in the mingled fragrance of pinks and mignonette, jasmine and carnations, roses and fleurs de lys, mint and thyme and capucines. Fragrant promise beckoned us to hurry through the shade of the lindens, to pass quickly the silver poplars, and when we finally stood on the sprinkled hawthorn petals, two enormous white peonies which had somehow managed to get outside the entrance seemed to be calling, "You are welcome to Villa Gracieuse." But we paused as we read the notice, hand-lettered on the gate: —*"Prenez garde. Chien méchant."*

We are not overenthusiastic about naughty dogs and stopped a minute to ponder why it should be necessary in such a peaceful, picturesque little corner of provincial France to harbor anything so ferocious as indicated by the sign. Our imagination had just begun working when we heard a joyful cry, and looking into the garden saw Suzanne running to meet us from the kitchen door, the only practical entrance or exit in the funny, narrow house.

* * *

SUZANNE WAS BROWN and glossy. Her black eyes danced, her white teeth sparkled as she smilingly opened the gate with one hand, while her other held to her side a shallow basket loaded with a pyramid of crimson cherries. Two long-tailed lettuces, a bunch of green onions and a few sprigs of mint projected from the wide pocket hanging like a peg-bag from her waist. Clinging to her heels, *"le petit Jacques"* peeped at us inquisitively. He was as brown as his mother, and his glossy, little boot-button eyes were also black. He held a nasturtium by the head and gave us a ravishing smile.

Soon we forgot the caution with which we had approached. We became engrossed with Suzanne's clever combination of vegetable and flower garden, the rich, deep soil of which was cultivated to the last inch. Pinks enclosed the onions. A border of London pride set off the three kinds of lettuces. Rose trees graced the center of the potato patches. Heliotrope and wall flowers trimmed the beds of *haricots verts*.

Le petit Jacques reached for the cherries, and was at first denied. His eighteen months, however, had not been wasted, where the acquisition of diplomacy was concerned. He smiled at his mother and pointed to his new tooth, and he knew by the smiling response to this method that he might have had the sun and the moon, and all the little stars, had they grown on a cherry tree next to the kitchen door.

* * *

NOT UNTIL SOME hours after *le petit* had been tucked into his homemade crib, and his father had come from the city, and we had finished the thick potage, the crisp, crusty bread, with fresh cheeses, and the green salad stirred for such a long time, at the table, did we remember the naughty dog. We must be starting out for the next bus from the village, desolating thought, but before leaving the charming Villa Gracieuse, pray where, we inquired, was the *chien méchant?*

"Ah, come," said Suzanne, "he is unclean. He must not be permitted too close," and she led us outdoors, to the kennel behind a strip of wire netting in the backyard of the villa.

"Ee-zah, Ee-zah," she called musically, and the next minute our shoes and stockings and hands were soaked with the licking of a canine tongue attached to the lankiest, most affectionate specimen of an apparently boneless hound that we had ever been privileged to meet.

"You call him Ee-zah?" I remarked.

"Yes, Ee-zah, short for Eezabelle."

And the particular duty of Isabelle? Oh, for the amusement of *le petit Jacques*. The sign—ah, yes, but you understand, he was too amiable with tramps.

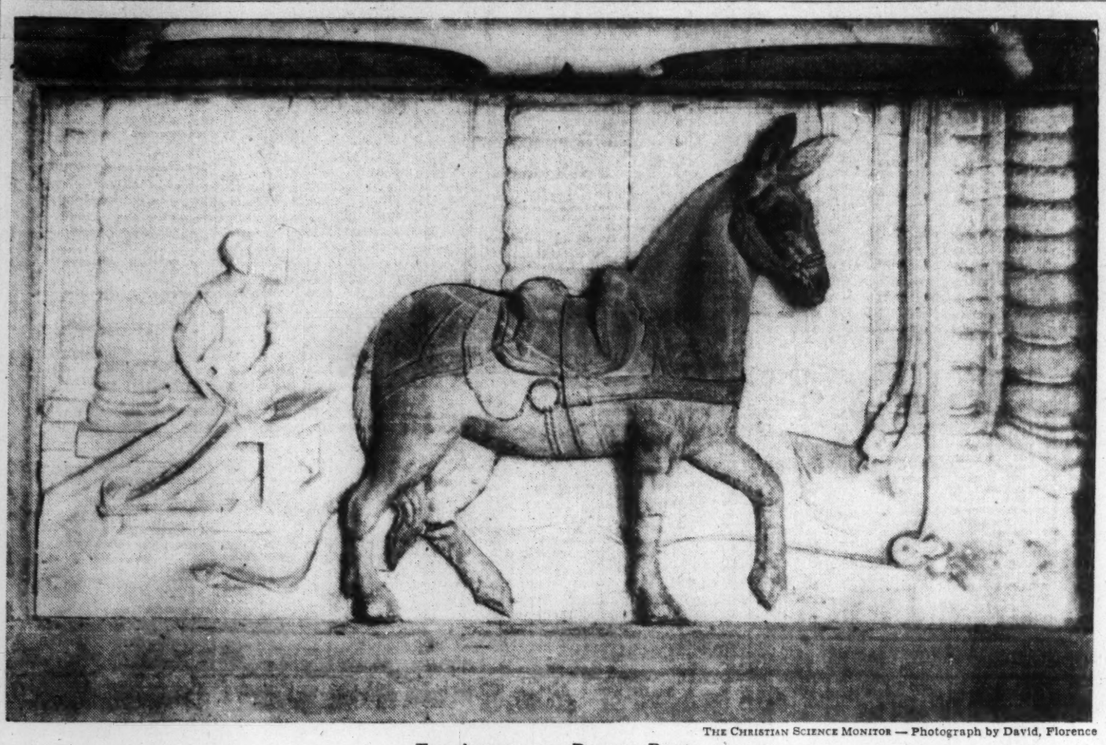
P. P. S.

At the Breakwater

(Santa Barbara)

THERE was no color in the sky that day
And no color in the sea,
Only a thin wash of gray
Laid lightly across the two
And between,
Separating the gray sea from the gray sky,
The long dark line of a breakwater
Only a shade more substantial than these.
A boat with a red sail
And a boat with a yellow sail
And one whose sail was white
Crossed at right angles
And veered away again on the wind,
Triangular patches of color
Dipping and turning like bright-winged insects
Or kites without masters.
The red sail's reflection in the water
Was silvered at the edges and a little tattered
Like a faded banner.
The yellow sail trailed a crumpled golden shadow in its wake
While the white sail left little or no trace of its passing
Like a gull caught in the bright rush of the wind.
On a gray sea and under a gray sky
The coming and going of bright sails without sound;
Against a stiff flowering of tall masts
The silent flight of colored wings,
Silent along the afternoon.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by David, Florence

THE ASINELLA OF PALAZZO PITTI

"HAVE you ever seen the monument in memory of the Asinella, the little ass who brought the stones to build the palace," I was asked one day by a custodian of the Pitti Palace in Florence, who had been more than forty years in the royal service. No, I never had; so he led me to a corner of the immense colonnaded courtyard, and there I saw one of the loveliest representations of a donkey I have ever seen, and, above her, an inscription in archaic Latin stating that "she herself" transported and brought "stones, blocks of marble and wooden beams" for the raising of this immense building.

There is no date on the monument, but the old form of the Latin inscription, as well as the dates of the construction of the palace, render it easy to set approximately the activities of the little ass.

In the middle of the fifteenth century, Luca Pitti, "a rich and influential citizen" of Florence, conceived the idea of building himself a stately and magnificent house, which, says his fellow-citizen, Niccolo Machiavelli, "was greater and more splendid than the house of any other private citizen whatsoever." The order for the design was given to the celebrated architect Brunellesco, who built the marvelous cupola of the cathedral. In 1465, with the decline of Luca's power and wealth, it remained unfinished, and was sold nearly a century later by the Pitti family to the Grand Duchess Eleonora di Toledo, wife of the first Medicean Grand Duke, Cosimo I. The palace was greatly enlarged and between 1558 and 1570 the architect Bartolomeo Ammanati built the vast colonnaded courtyard at the back. As the background of the Asinella monument shows an exact reproduction of some of the architectural details of this courtyard in which her tablet is set, it seems safe to infer that it was in the sixteenth century and upon this part of the building that she labored, spending her whole life in drawing or bearing the necessary materials from the quarries and woods upon the neighboring hill where the royal Boboli gardens now extend.

The monument measures about five feet eight inches by three feet, and above it on a marble scroll is the Latin inscription which tells its tale.

Upon a white marble background where, in low relief, are represented columns and windows reproducing precisely the forms of those of the courtyard, and also pulleys, ropes, windlass and like building implements, stands out in high relief, cut in gray stone, the figure of the little ass. She is shown as a sturdy, vigorous animal, as indeed she must have been. Her ears are upright and alert, her eye intelligent and benign. She wears the harness in which she labored; the saddle upon which one of her human colleagues doubtless rode when she made her unladen journeys to quarry or timber pile.

It is a delightful monument, and yet seems to have escaped the eyes of visitors to or habitués of that grandiose pile, since no one to whom I mentioned it had ever noticed it, no pictures had been made of it, and even the administrator of the Royal House to whom I made application for permission to have it photographed was unable to recall it, if he had ever been aware of its existence.

Of the sculptor who designed and cut the monument I could learn nothing, but besides being an artist he must have been a man of susceptibility and intuition to have dealt so charmingly and tenderly with this little beast of burden.

DOROTHY NEVILE LEES

Eternal Snows and Tropical Jungles

ALL the climates in the world between dawn and dark, all the seasons of the year. That is Ecuador. Tropical jungles and arctic lichens; eternal snows, and valleys where it is always spring; dissolving into one another, springing out of one another, interlaced and interlocked. . . .

Curtains of rain, a turgid, muddy river, jungles of tightly woven palms and grasses and lianas, fields of sugar-cane, extending mile on mile, cocoa, bananas, papayas, pineapples—and rain. Low blue hills, patches of bright sky, hills that are higher, rolling domes of wheat and maize, flocks and herds—and brilliant sunshine. Grim, flat plains of grey, studded with green-grey, ichu grass, lonely shepherdesses with their flocks and their ceaselessly twirling spindles—low, heavy clouds and swirling sleet. A valley, green with eucalyptus, soft temperate sunshine, roses and violets, peaches and strawberries. Once more the scowling highlands, with Chimborazo and Tungurahua grey-wrapped in cloud. . . .

The white-shrouded shoulder of Chimborazo came suddenly into view over a dome-like hill, then was lost behind another, only to reappear more boldly. The jungle was hours behind, and we passed through the temperate grain belt, laid out in fields as in the days of the Inca. The law of the Inca is gone, whereby each man when he married was given sufficient land to support him, with an additional field large enough to plant one hundred pounds of maize for each son that was born to him, and half that measure for each daughter, but the memorial to that law remains in the clean-cut division of the fields.

It was as if a great old-fashioned patchwork quilt covered the countryside, its patches brown, pale green, mid-green, dark green, green-gold and gold—fields ready for new seed, fields in which the young grain had only sprouted, fields that were ripening and fields awaiting the harvest.

On a golden square on a hillside, framed in the blue-white of the glaciers of Chimborazo far beyond, and so steep that they seemed in danger of tumbling off into infinite space, descendants of the people of the Inca threshed in the same manner as their fathers. . . .

The grain had been cut and gathered to the centre of the square, where some twenty or thirty Indians, men, women and children, clad in bright ponchos and serapes, formed a ring around it and the six or eight slow-moving bullocks, which had been chosen for the actual threshing. Back and forth in the straw the animals were driven, with shouts and laughter, round and round, followed by the bright-wrapped figures, as they trampled loose the golden harvest.—JANET MACKAY, in "Interlude in Ecuador." (London: Duckworth.)

Sunrise

YET even as the feet of darkness pass.
Sandaled in silver, from the river grass,
Out of the east, with glory overrun,
The young day strides—golden-helmeted with sun!

ELEANOR BALDWIN

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L'Inspiration quotidienne

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES humains regardent souvent l'inspiration comme un don fort enviable grâce auquel on peut obtenir au moins dans une certaine mesure la richesse matérielle et la gloire. Dans bien des professions, dans les affaires et dans d'autres domaines, nombre d'hommes cherchent cette chose souvent illusoire que l'entendement humain appelle une inspiration, dans l'espoir qu'elle leur indiquera la bonne manière de résoudre tel ou tel problème.

On essaie diverses méthodes pour acquérir cette qualité mentale; car on estime en général que pour satisfaire aux exigences d'un monde demandant toujours des idées nouvelles, il faut beaucoup plus que les connaissances et les qualités usuelles de la race humaine. Cet état de pensée engendre une concurrence et une activité fièvreuses. Aussi certaines personnes que lasse l'agitation continuelle de l'existence journalière, se réfugient-elles dans les montagnes ou à la campagne: elles pensent qu'un changement d'atmosphère et un air plus pur leur donneront des idées satisfaisantes et progressives. Parfois ceux qui désirent vivifier et animer la pensée mortelle cherchent l'inspiration dans les stimulants matériels. Mais ces méthodes et d'autres encore masquent souvent la crainte: les mortels craignent que l'inspiration, ou du moins ce qu'ils appellent ainsi, n'échappe aux poursuites les plus ardues.

Battre tous les records, aller toujours plus vite, lancer de nouvelles inventions, telles paraissent être les exigences du moment; il est d'autant plus nécessaire que nos pensées s'élèvent au-dessus des sables mouvants de l'existence mortelle pour saisir les idées spirituelles apportant la paix, l'harmonie, la prospérité véritable. Il faut que nous ayons part aux idées spirituelles révélées par l'étude de la Science Chrétienne; en effet, elles nourrissent et soutiennent le disciple qui dès lors ne craint plus de perdre l'inspiration, mais se rend compte que Dieu, l'Entendement infini, accorde constamment à l'homme les idées justes en abondance. Or celles-ci, qui suppléent à ses propres besoins, lui permettent aussi d'aider son frère.

A la page 598 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy donne en ces termes le sens spirituel du mot "vin": "Inspiration; compréhension." Dans un autre passage (*ibid.*, p. 35), elle caractérise ainsi le vin spirituel qui satisfait complètement: "L'inspiration de l'Amour, le breuvage que but notre Maître et qu'il engagea ses disciples à boire." Comprendre ce fait, c'est savoir à coup sûr où l'on peut découvrir la véritable inspiration. Cette qualité se trouve dans l'intelligence spirituelle de Dieu en tant que Vie et Amour divin; dans la compréhension de l'homme créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu, obtenant toujours de son Père-Mère les idées pures et parfaites qui peuvent faire face à tous les besoins.

Lorsque Jésus offrit aux disciples du pain et du vin, ce n'était pas seulement pour accomplir un rite matériel. Il ne s'agissait pas non plus de satisfaire leur faim, car tous avaient déjà mangé. Mais il leur donna le pain et le vin de l'inspiration et de l'intelligence spirituelles. Cette révélation leur permit de comprendre d'une part leur véritable individualité, d'autre part leur indissoluble union avec Dieu. Ils reçurent du Maître ce commandement: "Buvez-en tous!" (Matthieu 26:27.) En face des problèmes humains, nous constatons chaque jour que boire le vin de l'inspiration et de l'intelligence spirituelle nous permet de nous élever plus haut que les difficultés, en reconnaissant avec joie la totalité de l'Amour.

Celui qui se laisse conduire par "l'inspiration de l'Amour" ne craint pas d'échouer, car il sait que l'Amour divin pourvoit abondamment à tout. Aux noces de Cana, Jésus ne changea-t-il pas l'eau en vin? Le Maître comprenait l'omniprésence et la toute-puissance de l'Amour divin; et cette compréhension transforma instantanément une difficulté humaine en une expérience divine.

Guidés par "l'inspiration de l'Amour," nous avons souvent l'occasion de contribuer au bonheur d'un foyer, au succès d'une industrie; nous voyons que telle entreprise commerciale peut servir de cadre à une collaboration amicale. L'un de nous est-il oppressé par un sentiment de désespoir, de maladie, de crainte? Une parole ou un regard empreints de bienveillance, une cordiale poignée de main, une action dictée par l'amour, peuvent alléger son fardeau. Combien plus ce qui nous est révélé en Science Chrétienne, c'est-à-dire la compréhension de Dieu en tant que Vie et Amour toujours présent, pourra-t-elle nous réconforter, nous secourir, aider notre prochain et nous montrer à faire disparaître toutes les difficultés! Pour qui réalise l'union de l'homme avec Dieu, la crainte et le doute font place à la paix, à la confiance; l'abattement et l'anxiété se fondent devant la joyeuse reconnaissance du bien comme seule réalité; la maladie cède bientôt à la liberté et à l'harmonie. Dirigé par l'inspiration et l'intelligence spirituelle, chaque effort louable tend à une solution harmonieuse concourant au bien de tous.

Du commencement à la fin, le ministère de Jésus fut une "inspiration de l'Amour." Qu'il s'agit de maladie ou de péché, ses guérisons étaient toujours inspirées par la connaissance de ce fait: aujourd'hui et à jamais, l'homme est maintenu dans l'harmonie parfaite; il s'accorde avec son Principe divin, l'Amour. Le Maître savait qu'étant semblable à l'Esprit, non à la matière, l'homme n'est point sujet aux prétendues lois matérielles du hasard ou du changement. Par la suite, Mrs. Eddy, grâce à l'inspiration et à l'intelligence spirituelle, reçut la révélation qui lui permit de découvrir la Science Chrétienne, d'écrire son livre de texte et de fonder le mouvement de la Science Chrétienne. Aujourd'hui, si nous comprenons l'unité de Dieu et de l'homme, nous pouvons également prouver ce que dit notre Leader (*Science et Santé*, p. 454): "L'Amour nous inspire le chemin, l'illumine, nous le désigne, et nous y guide."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Days At "Little Blue"

IT WAS quite characteristic of my father to build his house on a piece of ground which few men would have taken as a gift. It was ten acres or so in extent, lying opposite his father's residence, at the foot of the hill leading up to Farmington village, forty miles north of Augusta, the capital of the State of Maine. A big sand hill, a spur from the plateau on which the village was built, lay along the edge of this lot, with a break in it just large enough to furnish a level bit of ground for a house. A sluggish brook flowing through an oozy swamp lay back of this house plot, and the plateau lay beyond. My father put up a sign giving permission to anyone to come in and get sand for building and other purposes, and, as this sand was of a fine quality, a continual procession of carts came and went, widening without cost to my father the too-contracted ground about the house.

The sandy knob which was left on one side of my father's house he partly turfed, partly sowed with grass seed; he planted trees; he made paths; and he built in his own carpenter shop wooden benches to serve as seats. To this knob he gave the title of Little Blue, naming it for Old Blue, one of the higher mountains of Maine, twenty miles away. He dug out the soil from the swamp, and it furnished him material for the transformation of the sand knob into a turf-clad and tree-clad hill perhaps fifty feet high. He built a dam and bridges and turned the oozy swamp into a pond and the sluggish brook into a musically running stream. The place became known throughout the surrounding country, by the title of its chief attraction, as "Little Blue"; it was thrown open to a welcomed public, and grew to be a kind of village park, a favorite recreation resort for the young folks, especially on Sunday evenings. My father had the faith of a natural democrat, and the events justified that faith. No names were carved upon the benches; the trees and shrubs were left uninjured; and there were neither flowers nor fruits to tempt beyond measure the cupidity of the visitors. Here at Little Blue we lived—my father, my mother, and my two elder brothers, and later a younger brother—until 1843. . . .

My grandfather's house, opposite Little Blue, is a long, low, rambling dwelling with a little box of a hall from which we enter the parlor on the left and the sitting-room on the right. We have to pass through the sitting-room to get to the dining-room, through the dining-room to get to the kitchen, through the kitchen to get to the woodshed, through the woodshed to get to the carriage house, through the carriage house, I believe, to get to the barn, though my recollections of the barn are curiously indistinct. Out of the sitting-room goes a steep and narrow stairway, by which I climb to my bedroom under the roof. Just off the dining-room, and connected with it by another box of a hall, is my grandfather's office. In this office are some objects of my boyhood reverence—an old engraved portrait of Abbot, the Archbishop of Canterbury; an old coat of arms bearing the inscription, "By the Name of Abbot" (this was an early spelling of the name with one *t*, a spelling followed by my grandfather, so that he was Jacob Abbot, with one *t*, while my father was Jacob Abbott, with two *t*'s).—From "Reminiscences," by LYMAN ABBOTT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Daily Inspiration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN DAILY experience, inspiration is frequently looked upon as a cherished gift which will be the means of bringing to its possessor a measure of material wealth and fame. Professional and business men, and others, seek the often illusive thing the human mind calls inspiration to guide them to the successful solution of some problem.

Various methods are tried to gain this mental quality, for it is generally considered that only the discovery of something far beyond the usual knowledge and ability of the human race can satisfy the world's ever-increasing demands for new ideas. Feverish rush and competition are the outcome of this state of thinking. Some, tired of the continual bustle of everyday existence, seek refuge in mountain or country, thinking that new atmosphere and clearer air will give them satisfactory and progressive ideas. Others, anxious to enliven and exhilarate mortal thought, seek inspiration in material stimulants. But behind these and other methods there is often the fear that this thing called inspiration will evade those so arduously seeking it.

Today, with the increasing demand for world records, speed, and new inventions, there is great need for thought to be lifted above the quicksands of mortal existence into the apprehension of spiritual ideas, which bring peace, harmony, and true prosperity. The necessity, then, is to partake of the spiritual ideas, revealed through the study of Christian Science, which so feed and sustain an individual that, instead of fearing the loss of inspiration, he realizes that infinite Mind, God, is ever bestowing on man the abundance of right ideas. And these ideas not only meet his own needs, but help to meet those of his brother also.

On page 598 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy defines "wine" in its spiritual meaning as "inspiration; understanding." This spiritual, all-satisfying wine she speaks of on page 35 of Science and Health as "the inspiration of Love, the draught our Master drank and commended to his followers." The understanding of this fact answers all the queries as to where true inspiration is to be found. For we find it in the spiritual understanding of God as divine Life and Love, and of man as made in His image and likeness, ever deriving from his Father-Mother pure and perfect ideas, which are sufficient to meet every need.

Jesus, when commending the bread and the wine to his disciples, did not merely fulfill a material rite. Neither did he wish to satisfy material hunger, for they had already eaten. But he gave them the bread and wine of spiritual understanding and inspiration. Through this revelation they realized their true selfhood and inseparable unity with God. The Master commanded them, saying, "Drink ye all of it" (Matthew 26:27). Every day, in human affairs, we find that drinking the wine of inspiration and spiritual understanding enables us to rise above difficulties with a joyous acknowledgment of Love's allness.

There is no fear of possible failure to one who is led by "the inspiration of Love," for he knows that divine Love abundantly meets every need. Did not Jesus at the wedding feast in Cana of Galilee turn the water into wine? Through his understanding of divine Love's omnipresence and all-power, a human difficulty was thus instantly changed into a divine experience.

How often, led by "the inspiration of Love," we can make a home happy, a business successful, a commercial enterprise a basis for friendly co-operation. To one burdened by a sense of hopelessness, sickness, or fear, a kindly word or look, a friendly handshake, a loving act, will help to lift the burden. How much more, then, will the understanding of God as ever-present Life and Love, revealed through the teachings of Christian Science, be found not only to comfort and help ourselves and others, but to show us how to eliminate every difficulty. In the realization of man's at-one-ment with God fear and doubt are replaced by peace and confidence, depression and anxiety melt away through the joyous acknowledgment of good as the only reality, and sickness quickly gives way to freedom and harmony. Led by inspiration and spiritual understanding every right endeavor is guided to a harmonious solution for the good of all.

Jesus' whole ministry was an "inspiration of Love." His every healing of disease or sin was inspired by his knowledge that man is held, now and forever, in perfect harmony with his divine Principle, Love. He knew that man, being the likeness of Spirit, not matter, is not subject to so-called material laws of chance or change. Later, Mrs. Eddy, through inspiration and spiritual understanding, was led by revelation to discover Christian Science, write its textbook, and found the Christian Science movement. Today we, too, through understanding our unity with God, can prove that, as she says (Science and Health, p. 454), "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Accent

SUDDENLY against the blue
Succession of delphinium
A fuchsia-scarlet petal grew:

There, hovering on a vital drum
Of paper wings, a hummingbird
Upon his morning round was come.

Cup after cup he gently stirred
—Darting, poising—and drained of dew.
Then he was gone upon a blurred

Streak—and the tall stalks were blue
With blueness vivified and new.

KILE CROOK

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AND
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Substantial Gains Made by Specialties in the Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Dealings Present Ragged Price Movement

By Forrest Price

Stocks still point upward.

However, there was just enough selling today to give the market a ragged appearance at times.

But just the same a lot of new peaks were reached.

And some of the specialties made decidedly good gains.

The fact that there were more advances than declines heartened the constructive forces.

Total sales reached 1,900,000 shares.

Improved business for General Electric and prospects for still greater earnings sent the stock up more than a point to a new high for the year.

There were numerous gains ranging from a point to more than 4 points.

Among the more prominent of the gainers were Goodrich preferred, Goodyear preferred, Cuban American Sugar preferred, Allied Chemical, Owens Illinois Glass, Pullman, American Agricultural Chemical, Auburn Auto and the Alleghany Corp. issues.

Among the moderate losers were Otis Elevator preferred, Firestone preferred, General Motors, selling ex-dividend, Caterpillar Tractor, Case, Jersey Central, Commonwealth & Southern preferred and Corn Products.

The late tone was irregular.

Fractional gains were recorded by some of the rail obligations. Otherwise the bond market showed no distinctive price tendency. The utilities, some of them, made slight advances. United States Governments again were inclined to sag.

A feature of the commodities markets was the sharp drop in imported bar silver prices. In the last two days the decline has amounted to two cents. Today's price of 65¾ cents is the lowest since April 11.

After a rather protracted price downturn cotton rallied briskly today in New York. Strength of corn in Chicago featured the grain market.

When Gerard Swope, president of General Electric Company, said the other day that "the use of electrical power has passed the peak of 1929, and a very difinite improvement in business has been noted," he graphically indicated the betterment that already has taken place.

Electric power output is a reliable index of industrial activity. Electrical manufacturing companies are doing a splendid business as a result of increasing electric power production. They report increased inquiries by utility companies for heavy electrical equipment.

Orders are being placed by some utility companies for equipment to replace obsolete machinery and in some cases for plant expansion.

Electric equipment buying and power output are far reaching in their influence, and no doubt account in large measure for the improvement in the stock market.

Steel Production In United States At 49 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Steel production advanced two points this week to 49 per cent of capacity, Iron Age reports.

It was the sixth consecutive weekly advance and brought output to the highest level since the third week in February, the publication stated.

"Scrap prices continue to advance in various market centers, and rises in heavy melting steel at Pittsburgh and Chicago have raised the Iron Age scrap composite from $11.83 to $12.08 a ton, its highest level since the second week in February," it was pointed out.

"Though there are indications of a leveling off of output at Pittsburgh where operations are unchanged at 43 per cent and at Cleveland and Buffalo where ingot rates remain at 50 and 38 per cent respectively, further gains were made elsewhere.

"Automotive steel is expected to move in expanding volume within the next fortnight. Meanwhile, tin plate output, which is believed to be due for a recession later this month, has registered an unexpected gain from 82 to 85 per cent of capacity.

"Miscellaneous demand remains the mainstay of the current rise in steel production. Railroad buying is disappointingly light.

"Though most producers are understood to be preparing to announce fourth quarter prices about August 21 they will probably not file them with the American Iron and Steel Institute as was the practice under the code," the survey concluded.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; specialties improve.

Bonds: Narrow; rail obligations slightly higher.

Curb: Irregular, specialties higher.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; sterling at new 1935 high.

Cotton: Steadier; Senator Bankhead's prediction of 12 cent loan.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Firm; sympathy with corn.

Corn: Higher; drought complaints increased.

Cattle: Steers up to $12.60; others slow.

Hogs: Unevenly steady to 10c higher; late top 12.20.

Foreign

London—Trading was less active on the stock exchange today with most interest in transatlantic issues, oils, and industrials which were firmer. Profit-taking affected gilt-edged securities, gold shares, and home rails causing the market to close irregular.

Paris—Rentes improved moderately on the Bourse today while a small buying wave sharply advanced prices for the entire list. The closing was firm.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug.14	Aug.13
49	32	1f	Abraham & Str	30	47½	47¼	47¼	..
8⅜	4¼	..	Adams Express	8500	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛
33⅛	28	2	Adams Millis	200	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30½
14¼	8	.15b	Addressograph	1900	¶33⅞	13⅜	13⅜	14½
13	4½	..	Advance Rumely	1200	13	12	13	..
8¾	6¾	.60	*Affiliated Prod	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
140⅜	104⅜	3f	Air Reduction	500	143¾	143	143	..
1⅞	⅝	..	Airway Elec App	1300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
20⅛	15⅛	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	1100	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15⅞
17½	6⅝	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	1200	17½	15	17½	14½
1⅞	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	7500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
8⅛	2¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	1600	8⅜	7¾	8⅛	6¾
6½	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw(h)	800	6½	6	6½	..
7	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL(h)	900	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	800	27¾	27	27	27¾
163	135	6	Allied Chem	1500	165	161	165	160¾
7¼	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	4500	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
28⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	3000	28⅝	27⅜	28⅜	27½
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	17½	17½	17½	17¼
90½	40	5	Allied Stores pf	900	69½	68¼	69½	68⅝
3⅞	2⅛	2f	Amal Leather	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	1000	67½	65⅝	67½	66⅝
57⅜	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	2600	55½	50½	55½	50
30¼	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1500	30¼	29½	29¾	30¼
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	2300	15¼	14¾	14¾	15
127½	57⅝	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	50	118	118	118	..
8	2	6	Am Cszys 1 pf	30	7½	7½	7½	7¾
38⅛	21	1	Am Brake S&F	200	36½	36½	36½	37¼
145¼	110	4f	Am Can	900	142	141	142	142½
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	200	159¾	159¾	159¾	159⅞
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	23¾	23⅜	23¾	24¼
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	53⅝	53½	53⅝	53
16	6	..	Am Chain	1400	16	14	15⅞	14
66	38	..	Am Chain pf	800	86	84	85	82
33¼	22½	..	Am Co Alcohol	1200	26¾	24½	26½	25½
3	⅝	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8⅞	3¾	..	Am European	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
88	2	..	Am & For Pow	14400	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8½
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	4700	39	38¾	38¼	40⅜
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	34⅞	34¾	34⅝	36½
13	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1800	14¼	13¾	13⅜	14½
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	1600	5¾	5⅛	5½	5⅜
39½	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	35½	35	35½	36¾
37¼	29⅛	2.40	Am. Home Pr	300	37	36⅝	36⅞	37
4⅞	2⅜	.6	Am Ice	800	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
37¼	22	.6	Am Ice pf	400	24⅝	24½	24½	25
9⅝	4½	..	Am International	1800	9¼	9	9⅛	9¼
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	600	16½	16	16	16¾
58⅝	32	..	Am Loco pf	100	54	54	54	55
9¾	9¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1900	8⅞	8	8⅛	8⅝
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	1200	20½	20¼	20½	20¼
24⅜	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	1200	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	23⅝
9¼	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	29800	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
41½	8⅝	..	Am P&L 6% pf	5800	39	37¾	37⅞	38¾
49½	10¼	..	Am P&L 6% pf	7600	47	44¾	44¾	45
18½	10¼	..	Am Radiator	16800	18½	18¼	18⅜	18½
25	13¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3900	24¾	24⅜	24½	24½
65¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	100	88½	88½	88½	..
11⅛	4½	..	Am Seating	600	11¼	10	11	9¾
25¾	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	4300	20⅝	24⅞	24⅞	25½
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	24¼	23¾	23¾	..
47⅞	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3400	43½	42⅞	43¼	43¼
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	139¼	139¼	139¼	..
117½	103	13½g	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	109	109	109	..
143	125	6	Am Snuff	70	140	140	140	..
99	72½	5	Am Tobacco	400	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
106¾	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	1400	99	98¾	99	99
19⅞	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	1200	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	17⅝
43½	33½	2f	Am Stores	400	39½	39	39½	38¾
142½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	8800	140¾	140	140½	140½
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	100	15½	16½	16¼	16
13½	7⅛	6	Am Wat W & E	9800	15½	14¾	14¾	15
77	48	6	Am Watlpf	100	77	77	77	77
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	2700	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	4900	49½	48⅝	48⅝	49¾
1¾	⅞	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4
18⅛	8	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
25	16⅛	..	Anaconda Con	24500	24¾	24¼	24¾	24½
109	100	6½	Anaconda Cop	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½
17⅜	12½	.80	Anchor Cap	700	14½	13½	13½	14¾
7¾	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
52	36	1f	Archer Daniels	400	49¾	49¾	49¾	50
6⅞	3¾	..	Armour Ill	22900	4⅝	4¼	4½	4⅜
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	2700	62⅜	61¾	62	62½
7½	4	..	Arnold Constable	1100	7	6¾	7	7⅛
7¾	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	500	7¾	7½	7½	..
30⅜	6½	.50*	Armstrong Cork	2700	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29½
14⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	14⅛	14	14	13⅞
84½	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	400	84½	83	84½	..
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	5200	53¾	52⅝	52⅞	53⅛
17¼	12½	..	Atl Coast Line	11600	27¾	26⅝	27	26¼
7	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	20	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
9½	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	500	9½	8½	9	8¾
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	3500	24¾	24½	24¾	24¾
45½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	200	41	41	41	41½
20⅜	15	..	Auburn Auto	900	28¾	26	28⅜	26½
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	500	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
4	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
			—B—					
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5900	2½	2	2½	2¼
25¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	300	21½	20⅜	20⅜	21
16	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	15600	16¼	15⅜	15⅞	15¾
22	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2500	22½	21	21¾	21½
49½	16⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	500	48	48	48	46
14⅝	11⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	114	111	114	114½
6½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	500	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
50⅜	37½	.50*	Bayuk Cig	1700	50¼	48	49½	47⅞
10⅜	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	11400	9⅞	9¼	9¾	9½
115	107¾	.g	Bayuk Cig pf	50	113½	111⅞	113½	111⅝
19	14⅜	.50b	Beatrice Cream	400	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	..
92	72	.2*	Beech-Nut Pack	400	90¾	90	90	91
13⅝	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	1100	13¼	13	13	13¼
117½	83	7.02	Belg Nat Rys pp	100	86	86	86	..
19⅜	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	1000	18⅝	18¼	18½	18⅜
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1100	18½	18¼	18½	18⅝
50	34	2	Best & Co	600	48⅞	48	48½	49½
37¾	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	4900	36¼	35⅜	35⅝	36¼
95	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	400	93½	92¼	93	93
26¼	14½	.1b	Bigelow Sanford	50	20½	20½	20½	21
12⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	1800	12⅜	12⅛	12⅝	12½
112	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf	50	108½	108	108½	108½
12	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	3200	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11
37⅞	29⅝	.3	Bohn Alum & Br	1800	49¾	46½	46½	46¾
100	90	4*	Bon Ami A	50	97	97	97	98
47¾	45	2*	Bon Ami B	100	43½	42½	43½	..
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	3800	26	25½	25¾	25¾
49⅜	28⅛	1½	Borg Warner	1100	46	47¼	48	47½
14	8¼	.40	Bridgeport Brass	1900	13½	13⅛	13¼	13⅜
45⅜	24½	7	Briggs Mfg	1950	045⅜	44	45¼	44
45⅜	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	200	43½	43½	43½	43½
36¼	30⅜	2f	Bristol Myers	400	36	35¾	36	..
46⅞	9½	..	Brooklyn Man T	1600	45½	43	45	45
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	100	99⅞	99⅞	100
3½	1¾	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
31⅞	14	..	Brooklyn Q pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
11	4⅜	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1100	7⅞	7½	7½	71
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
⅛	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	400	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
6⅞	2¾	..	Budd Wheel	2000	5⅝	5¼	5½	5⅝
19⅜	8¼	..	Bullard	1000	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅜
7½	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	800	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	300	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
9⅝	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	28000	5	5¼	5¼	5⅜
18⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1500	18¾	18¼	18⅝	18
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	300	2	2	2	2
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	40	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16½
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Code & Zinc	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	120	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	16¾
			—C—					
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	500	35½	35¼	35½	35½
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅓	⅓	⅓	⅓
4¼	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1700	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
27½	21⅜	.40b	Campbell W y & C	400	20⅜	20	20¼	20½
16⅜	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	4000	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	25000	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	10¾
12½	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	300	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
45½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	100	45½	45	45	45½
87	82¼	4	Caro Clinch & O	50	87¼	87¼	87¼	..
69⅜	45¾	..	Case Thresh	3000	68⅜	67	67½	67¼
55½	36½	1**	Caterpillar Trac	1000	52	51½	52½	53¾
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	6000	29½	28¼	29	28⅜
47	17¾	..	Celotex Co (h)	500	37⅜	37¾	37⅝	37⅜
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	60	31	31	31	..
69	34	..	Central RR of N J	800	61¾	60	61¾	60
24⅜	7	..	Cerro de Pasco	2400	57¾	56⅝	56¾	57¾
6⅝	3⅜	.4	Certain-Teed	300	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
49¾	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	50	47	47	47	47
6⅜	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4½
47⅜	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	1000	47½	47¼	47¼	47⅜
47¼	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5000	47¼	46⅞	47¼	47¼
2⅜	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	300	2	2	2	1¾
2¼	⅜	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	900	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & W pf (h)	500	4½	4	4½	3¾
32½	15⅜	1f	Chi Mil Order	4500	32½	32¼	32½	32¼
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	3500	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf(h)	3700	3	2¾	2¾	2⅝
5⅜	1¾	..	Chi & N'west (h)	4500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
19⅜	3⅝	..	Chi & N'w pf (h)	1500	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
9⅜	4⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	9	8⅞	9	8
44½	20	1	Chi Pneu T pf	600	41	40⅜	40⅝	41½
2⅜	⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4½	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	500	3½	3⅜	3½	3¼
20¾	2¾	2	Chickasha Cot O	300	26⅜	26¼	26½	26¾
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	1000	5½	5¼	5⅜	5
21	9	..	Chile Copper	39000	20¾	19	20¾	..
62¾	31	1f	Chrysler	20000	65¾	60¼	66¼	60¾
25¾	27⅝	..	Cleve Cr Br Co	500	32½	32¼	32½	33⅛
24⅞	16	2	City Ice&Fuel	500	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18⅞
100	87	6½	City Ice&F pf	130	89½	87⅞	88¼	87¾
5	3¼	..	City Stores	300	4½	4⅜	4½	4¼
18¼	9⅞	.80	Clark Equipment	700	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	..
230½	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	100	230	230	230	230
18¾	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	2500	19	17⅝	18⅞	17½
103½	101	6	Colg Palm P pf	400	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
27⅝	4	..	Collins & Aikman	12500	28	27¼	27¼	27⅝
101¼	69¾	7	Collins&A pf	40	100	100	100	100
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	2300	3	2½	2½	2½
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	610	16¾	15	15⅝	15
13⅝	6⅝	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
11¾	3¾	..	Columbia Gas	27500	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
35⅞	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	700	86½	86	86	85⅞
70½	31	5	Columbia G pf B	60	70	69	69	68
94	67	4	Columbian C vtc	300	91¾	91	91¼	91
53⅜	39½	2	Comm Credit	2000	53¾	50¾	51½	52½
7¾	3⅝	2*	Comm Inv Tr	2000	70	69⅝	70	70
115½	111	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	90	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
100½	97¾	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	1500	101	100¼	101	100¾
23⅞	17⅜	.60	Comm Solvents	6000	20	19¾	19½	19¾
2¾	⅞	..	Comwith & So	50000	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2¾
65½	29⅛	3	Comwith & S pf	500	62	61¾	61¾	63¾
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	400	36¾	36¼	36½	36⅝
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	320	42	41	41¾	40½
3	1¼	..	Consol Film Ind	300	5	4¾	5	5
22⅛	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	700	18	17⅜	17⅜	18
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	1000	8⅞	8¼	8¾	8½
34½	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	27500	34½	33½	33⅝	33⅞
101½	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	500	100½	100½	100½	100½
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	1000	4½	3⅞	4	4¼
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	13500	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9
1⅞	⅝	..	Consol Textile	4500	⅞	⅝	⅞	⅝
82	71	6½	Con Cig pf ww	10	77	77	77	77
13⅝	8⅜	..	Container A	800	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
5¼	2⅜	..	Container B	700	3½	3½	3½	3½
74	62	7	Con Cigar pf	20	68	68	68	69
9	4½	..	Cont Baking A	7500	9¾	8¾	9¾	8¾
1½	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	6000	1¼	1	1⅛	1⅛
67¾	46½	4	Cont Baking pf	500	67½	67	67½	..
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1000	85⅝	84¾	84⅝	85½
12⅝	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	700	12¼	11⅞	12	12¼
42	28⅞	1.20f	Cont Insurance	1000	42¾	42	42¾	42
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	1500	1½	⅞	1⅛	1⅛
22	15½	.37½b	Cont Oil	4500	21½	21⅛	21⅜	21½
59½	41⅜	3	Corn Exchange	130	59½	59	59	59¼
78⅜	62	3	Corn Products	1300	63⅞	63	63½	70
165	149	7	Corn Prod pf	300	158½	158½	158½	158½
6¾	4⅛	..	Coty	500	5¾	5¼	5⅜	5¾
39½	35⅞	2*	Cream of Wheat	600	37¾	37¾	37¾	37⅞
16¾	12½	.05b	Crosley Radio	300	13¾	13½	13½	13½
26	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	300	24¼	24	24⅜	24
47¾	43½	2.70	* Crown Cork pf	200	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	46
6⅝	4½	..	Crown W Pap lpf	20	87	87	87	..
53⅜	31⅝	..	Crown Zeller vtc	300	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¾
26	14	..	Crucible Steel	500	25½	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞
			—D—					
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	800	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sugar	700	6⅝	6¼	6¾	6½
80⅜	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	540	71⅞	67	71⅝	67
476	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	44	42	42	41
22½	15	..	Curtis Publishing	1500	20⅝	19⅞	20	20
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	500	104½	104½	104½	103⅜
33	23½	1.60	Curtiss-Wright	5100	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	6500	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7¾
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	6500	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7¾
2¼	⅝	..	Cushman &	20	68	68	68	68
26¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	700	26½	26	26	26
8⅛	6	..	Davega St	300	6¾	6¼	6¾	..
38	32¾	..	Deere & Co	4000	38	37¼	37½	37
27⅜	19	.75g*	Deere & Co pf	500	27¼	27	27	27⅜
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	5000	39	38½	38⅜	39
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	2500	17½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
11	4	..	Denver R G pf	200	3¾	3½	3½	3
94½	65	4	Detroi Edison	300	91⅞	91¼	91¼	91½
40	26½	1½**	Diamond Match	800	40⅜	40	40	40
41½	34⅝	1½**	Diamond M pf	500	39⅜	39¼	39½	40½
43½	34½	2f	Dome Mines	600	37½	36⅞	37½	36⅞
13⅞

Business and Industry

Machine Tools, Retail Sales, Power Output, Building — All Up

Commerce and Finance

Will Make Rubber Ruble Stable In Purchasing Power

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Soviet Government has set its shoulders to the task of giving its freak ruble a fixed purchasing value.

To accomplish this it must make alterations that pierce to the roots of its economic structure. It is a process which cannot be completed in weeks, or even months.

First of all there must be a workable balance between wages and prices on the general market, at present far out of proportion. The Government is attacking the problem from both ends, raising incomes on the one hand and lowering prices on the other.

Just now the ruble—the paper ruble as differing from the "gold" ruble quoted here at 1.13 to the dollar—is an almost indefinable quantity. It may buy a ham and then again it may not even be an acceptable tip.

A box of Soviet-made corn flakes costs two rubles on the open market. Meat may cost five rubles or more a pound. Butter costs 12 rubles a pound, and bread three rubles or more a loaf.

The average factory worker has a salary of 150 rubles a month. The proportion, if he were obliged to buy in the open market, would be the same as if a man making $150 a month had to pay $12 a pound for butter and $3 a loaf for bread.

Prices this year have been lowered on 25 food products. Official figures call attention to a 15 per cent cut in the price of flour, 20 in cheese, 40 in canned goods, 35 in eggs and 50 in sugar. Soap prices were reduced 20 per cent.

Rumors that the ruble is to be put on a gold basis internally have not been confirmed. The present "gold" ruble does not exist as a separate entity in the form of currency itself. Purchases on a "gold" ruble basis are made with foreign money, translated into terms of rubles at the quoted rate.

Angas Associated With Brookmire As Economic Adviser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Major L. L. B. Angas has become associated with Brookmire Corporation as economic adviser, it was announced yesterday. Major Angas is an English writer and economic forecaster and he will contribute regular articles on economic and investment matters

Major Angas, whose "Coming American Boom," a year ago caused a great deal of comment, feels no doubt about the future of the United States "I believe that an abnormal period of prosperity is under way," stated Major Angas, "and I adhere to the statements in my two pamphlets, 'The Coming American Boom,' and its sequel, 'The Boom Begins'."

Major Angas enjoys an international reputation for perspective and accurate forecasting. Pamphlets on vital international developments have come from his pen since the early 1920's when he first predicted the collapse of European currencies. This was followed by the "Coming Collapse in Rubber," in 1926; the "Coming Rise in Gold Shares," in 1931; the "Coming Rise in Wall Street," in April, 1933; and others.

His latest book, "The Problems of the Foreign Exchanges" is devoted to an analytical study of the extent to which the gold standard has fostered or impeded long-term prosperity.

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Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross
Director of the United States Mint

Mint Activity Is Sure Prosperity Sign—Mrs. Ross

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (AP)—The nickels, dimes and quarters the United States has been turning out of late seem, to Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the mint, ample proof the depression is ended.

Here to witness the start of construction of the new San Francisco mint, Mrs. Ross said: "During the first six months of 1935 the mint has produced more coinage for the nation's business than at any time in its history.

"The men who have worked in the mint for years tell me this demand for change coinage is the surest sign of the aftermath of a depression."

For the six months, according to the Federal Reserve Bulletin, currency in circulation went from $5,380,000,000 in January to $5,508,000,000 in June, an increase of $188,000,000. Of the increase subsidiary silver accounted for $10,000,000 and minor coin $2,000,000. Most of the advance was represented by silver certificates. The activity to which Mrs. Ross refers will, no doubt, be more reflected in succeeding statements.

Chain Store Tax Shuts Iowa Gas Stations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Approximately 2200 Iowa workers have been dropped from the pay rolls of the major oil companies in that State since the passage of the chain store tax, which went into effect July 1, according to a release from the American Petroleum Institute.

The measure, applicable to multiple-unit filling stations, placed a prohibitively expensive levy on large oil companies, with the result that every large company except one has been forced out of the marketing business in Iowa. The one large company remaining operates only a limited number of stations in the State.

The chain store law places a heavy graduated tax both on the number of outlets and on total gross receipts of retail firms operating more than one station. Although the law was designed to aid the "little fellow" by penalizing "big business," the practical result has been that 2200 employees have lost their pensions and other employee benefits, and a large proportion of them has been thrown on the relief rolls of the State.

Farm Buying Power Goes Up 7.4 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Government payments to the farmers in the first six months amounted to $305,000,000 this year against $149,000,000 last year. For the same period, income from the marketing of farm products rose from $2,366,000,000 in 1934 to $2,600,000,000 in 1935. The decrease in benefit payments added to the increase in receipts from marketings resulted in a gain of 13.8 per cent in total farm cash income as compared with a year ago, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The increase in the prices of goods bought by the farmers amounted to only 6 per cent so that the farmers' purchasing power during the first six months was 7.4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. As compared with the low for the depression in the first half of 1932, the farmers' purchasing power this year was 20.3 per cent higher but it was still 32 per cent lower than in the first half of 1929.

Retail Trade May Be 10 to 15 P. C. Better Than 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—The almost universal sentiment of representative retail leaders throughout the country is that fall business will be good. These leaders expressed their views in a round-robin of retail opinion gathered by the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Practically every one on a lengthy list of leading merchants who submitted statements in response to an invitation from the N. R. D. G. A. indicated that they were facing the fall months of September, October and November with realistic optimism. On the average they estimated that retail sales in their communities for these three months would show gains of 10 per cent to 15 per cent over the like months of 1934, and they were practically unanimous in their opinion that retail sales for the country would show corresponding increases.

Commenting on the reports, Channing E. Sweitzer, managing director of the N. R. D. G. A., declared, "Merchants seem generally of the opinion that the long, steady upward march of retail business since the summer of 1933 will be continued this fall. If the present forecasts for retailing in the fall of 1935 are in any way realized, we shall experience the best fall season since 1931, with beneficial effects on all lines of business. I do not believe that merchants generally are viewing fall prospects with excessive hope. Further marked improvement in busines is from all indications beyond the pale of financial conjecture."

Merchants in the West, Midwest and South were the most enthusiastic over fall prospects, hardly anywhere were they genuinely pessimistic. The assurance of abundant crops was counted on to boost retail sales in the farming areas. Other merchants saw business aided through the spending of the government works program, and the activities of the Federal Housing Administration in extending credit terms for merchandise handled in retail stores. Other merchants were cheered by local developments, including decrease in unemployment and the recent opening of new factories. Generally they believed that increased income would create an additional demand for higher quality merchandise, particularly in the medium price brackets.

Department store sales went sharply ahead in July, bettering that month of a year ago by 14 per cent, according to figures issued yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board, based on reports from 522 stores in 256 cities throughout the country.

Retail sales for 1935 probably will exceed $30,000,000,000, a new depression high, the National Retail Dry Goods Association estimated yesterday, according to the United Press.

According to a Fairchild report, the decline in retail prices which has been evident since the April, 1934, high was established, continued during July. Prices on Aug. 1 were the lowest since September, 1933, showing a decline of 0.6 under the previous month and 3.1 below the corresponding month a year ago. The current index is 4.9 per cent under the 1934 high, but is still 22.8 per cent above the May, 1933, low.

Although retail prices have moved downward, the extravagant declines predicted following the nullification of the NRA have failed to materialize. In the first place, the provisions of the codes are being followed rather generally by manufacturers and distributors alike. Secondly, the wholesale market has been holding up well, with several items slightly higher.

Maine Potato Crop Improves in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Maine potatoes in Aroostook County improved somewhat during July and fairly good yields may yet be made, according to a report published today by the New England Crop Reporting Service.

The condition of the entire Maine crop was reported at 81 per cent on Aug. 1 which is 8 points below the 10-year average. This indicates a yield of 260 bushels an acre and a total production in the State of 41,600,000 bushels which is 6 per cent below the 1928-1932 average.

In 1934 a record crop of 55,250,000 bushels was harvested. In Aroostook County planting and early cultivation was made difficult by too much rain and some fields show considerable washing and poor stands. Some blight is reported and the outlook is rather uncertain.

In the other New England States nearly average or better than average yields an acre are expected and if present prospects are fulfilled the entire New England crop will be about 50,895,000 bushels compared with the 1934 crop of 65,725,000 bushels, the 1933 crop of 50,250,000 bushels and an average of 51,241,000 bushels for the previous five years.

New England Apple Crop to Top 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—New England's apple crop this year is expected to total 5,554,000 bushels. This forecast by the New England Crop Reporting Service based on Aug. 1 reports from growers, does not indicate an abundance, in fact only a moderate crop, but a crop much larger than the 3,011,000 bushel crop of 1934.

How many of these 5,554,000 bushels will come to market as fresh fruit is still somewhat of a question, but considering past experience, some 4,105,000 bushels will probably be disposed of in this way.

This part of the crop, commonly known as the commercial crop, is nearly twice as large as the 2,218,000 bushel commercial crop of 1934, but is only 78 per cent of the average commercial crop for the five years 1928-1932.

Manitoba Bids for 1st Place As Canada's Top Goldfield

By Charles Clay
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Ontario now leads the Canadian Provinces in the production of gold. Quebec comes second. British Columbia and Manitoba come third and fourth, respectively. But gold production in Manitoba is increasing relatively faster than in other provinces, and even this year Manitoba may make a close bid for third place.

The following table, as a background to these remarks on this subject, is instructive. The figures are from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa; those of 1934 are subject to revision:

	1931 fine oz.	1932 fine oz.	1933 fine oz.	1934 fine oz.
Ont.	2,085,814	2,287,394*	2,155,519	2,105,981
Que.	300,075	401,105*	382,886	390,075
B. C.	160,069	199,004	238,995	293,318
Man.	102,969	122,807	126,310	137,637*

(*—all time high. The high for B. C. was 297,459 fine oz. in 1913.)

It is interesting to note how this production is distributed. Ontario has 46 active mills, Quebec 11, British Columbia 30, and Manitoba 4.

Conservative figures place Manitoba gold production from the first of 1935 to the end of this June at more than 75,000 fine ounces, valued at approximately $2,600,000. In 1934, Manitoba mines produced slightly more than $4,000,000 worth of the precious metal, and if the rate of production shown so far is maintained, the total for the year will easily go more than $1,000,000 above the 1934 figure.

The Flin Flon mine of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company and the San Antonio mine are in the main responsible for the increased production during the first half of this year. But by the end of September, Gods Lake gold mine will have its power plant in operation and a 150-ton mill installed and will be ready to produce. Its production, which is not included in the forecast for the year, is expected to add considerably to Manitoba's total gold output. Other near-producers of importance are Gunnar Gold and Forty-four.

Not only are new mines coming into production, but old ones are being reopened. For example, the original Rex, now the Lucuma, is again operating. This was one of the first producers of Manitoba gold, and the principal reason for its being closed up was the high cost of recovery of the metal. But this is no longer the same factor, either regarding actual cost, since new methods of extraction are cheaper, or compared with the present price of gold, which stands at $28.60 a fine ounce.

Informed mining opinion in this Province agrees that Manitoba has a far greater prospective future as a producer of gold than Ontario ever had. The history of mining in the latter Province is revealing. A quarter of a century ago, when Ontario began to become mineminded, there was none or very little cheap power in the mineral belt. There were no roads and there were no railways in the mining areas. Little was known of the science of metallurgy, and more gold was often left in the tailings than was taken out of the rock. Yet, despite all these drawbacks, Ontario mining flourished. Roads and railroads were finally constructed. Water power was harnessed. A great population has been maintained. And Toronto, one of the great cities of the Dominion, was built upon its foundation and has become the financial hub of the country.

Manitoba, on the other hand, has more and larger areas of the pre-Cambrian shield upon which to draw than has Ontario. It has already built one 90-mile railway into a prosperous mining community. It has abundance of developed and undeveloped water powers. It has the experience of its neighbor. The science of the separation of the metals from the ore has vastly improved. The airplane has brought the most inaccessible regions within a few hours' travel from centers of population. Finally, there are literally scores of properties now under development, and while it would be most improbable that all of them can or will make mines, it requires no stretch of the imagination to believe that sufficient of them will become producers to make Manitoba a first class mining province. It may even in time achieve Canadian supremacy.

This is no idle boast. Ontario's gold production is concentrated in two mines, the Hollinger and the Lake Shore. (It is to be noted that the Dome and the McIntyre-Porcupine are also large producers.) And it is possible, even probable, that in the vast unexplored northern areas of Manitoba there lie two such rich deposits. Constant prospecting may any day discover them. And when they become producers, Manitoba will be the first gold production province in Canada.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 14—According to the Department of Mines a decided impetus will be given to gold development as a result of the $1,000,000 Dominion Government program of geological field work this summer. The attention of the 180 parties placed in the field will be focused mainly on areas reported favorable to gold deposition. The program constitutes the most ambitious effort ever undertaken by the Dominion to assist the prospector and engineer in the search for new gold.

News Notes—Australasia

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Steel Production—Production of iron and steel in Australia during the current year has broken all previous records. Although last year's output of the largest producing unit, the Broken Hill Pty Co., was an all-time record, production of pig iron for the 48 weeks of the company's present trading year totaled 462,324 tons against 346,752 tons for last year. A noteworthy feature has been the large increase in exports. In the first quarter the Pty company shipped 406,789 cwts. of steel compared with 61,341 cwts. in the like period of 1934.

Electrical Exhibition—The largest and most comprehensive electrical exhibition yet held in Australia will take place this year in Melbourne from Sept. 14 to Oct. 5. Electrical articles of American manufacture have been submitted for exhibition but it is noticeable that each year the number of American entries grows fewer. Electrical apparatus, such as domestic appliances, are made in many parts of the Commonwealth.

New Paper Industry—An industry to produce paper mainly from Australian eucalyptus is under consideration in Australia. Recent local announcements state that an expenditure of £1,000,000 in the next two years is contemplated for this purpose. It is estimated that the completion of the first section will take from 18 months to two years. Experts have reported favorably upon the commercial prospects of making pulp and fine papers in Tasmania and other states.

Airway Expansion—Expansion of British air transport services between London and Australia is under way. By 1937 the Imperial Airways plan to have three services a week each way between the two cities. Seaplanes will be operated on this route. To make this heavily augmented service possible it is to be made compulsory to send all first-class mail by air effective immediately upon the inauguration of these services.

Development of Cotton—Reports that Australia would endeavor to develop a market for its cotton in Japan are without foundation. While about 700 bales of this year's crop have been sold to Japan, it is unlikely that more than a small additional quantity will be exported owing to the smaller crop. The record production of 20,000 bales anticipated for this year's cotton crop will not be realized. It is now estimated that between 15,000 and 16,000 bales will be ginned compared with 17,200 bales in 1934.

Lumber Industry—The lumber industry of New Zealand has been notably stimulated as a result of increased activity in the construction of houses. The reports say that there is still a long way to go before the country will have caught up with the demand for this class of buildings. Moreover, it is stated, if something happens to improve the economic situation, such as an appreciable advance in the prices of wool and dairy products, a further marked degree of interest in houses will at once become evident. Exports of lumber from New Zealand have shown a notable improvement this year as compared with 1934.

Sheep Industry—New Zealand's sheep industry has shown improvement during the current year. At the end of April, the number of sheep in the country was 28,967,247, a total about 2,000,000 under that recorded in the peak year of 1930 when over 30,000,000 sheep were on pasturage. The current year and the preceding one have both registered advances over the figure for 1933 in which the lowest production in recent years was recorded. The meat price factor has also encouraged exports of lamb and mutton which were both at a higher level in 1935 than in the preceding year.

Motorcar Demand—While New Zealand has experienced good automotive business for some time, dealers' sales during the last few months have been particularly gratifying. The business is showing a contraseasonal trend. Normally at this season of the year there is a decline in sales owing to winter and to the fact that the registration year closes on March 31 and all cars operated after that date must be relicensed. In March, April and May of this year, however, business has greatly exceeded expectations, with car sales numbering 3674 units, combined American and Canadian participation accounting for 47 per cent of the units sold.

Fruit for United States Market—New Zealand fruit growers are endeavoring to develop a market for their products in the United States. An initial shipment of 4000 cases was made last year, and this season 20,000 cases were shipped to the United States. If it is found that this American business proves profitable, succeeding years will witness a marked development in this trade. Preliminary figures covering fruit exports for this year show that this season's shipments were the lowest since 1929. Total shipments of apples and pears amounted to only 1,063,700 cases, against 1,576,023 in 1934.

Smash All Records In Electric Output; Despite Summer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Electric power output figures continue to exceed all records for the summer months, and to show a widening margin of increase over last year.

For the week ended Aug. 10, Edison Electric Institute reports that electric power output was 1,819,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 9.7 per cent over the same week of 1934, and the highest output on record for this part of August.

Comparisons for previous weeks show that the increase over last year is steadily widening.

Week Ended	Increase Per Cent 1935 Over 1934
June 29	5.0
July 6	6.4
July 13	7.2
July 20	8.6
July 27	8.3
August 3	9.9

It is thought possible here that still more favorable comparisons may appear in the near future, as there was a slight recession in power requirements of industry last year in late August and September, in part due to the textile strike.

For the first half of 1935 power output increased 5.7 per cent over the like period of 1934, and revenue from ultimate consumers increased 4.1 per cent, reflecting the steady down-trend of rates. Average revenue per kilowatt hour of residential use in June was 5.20 per cent against 5.39 per cent for June, 1934.

Living Costs Show Little Change For The Month of July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Living costs as a whole showed little change during the month of July, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The index of the cost of living declined only 0.1 of one per cent from June to July, although fairly marked changes were noted in the component groups of the wage-earner's budget. Living costs in July were 4.4 per cent higher than in July, 1934, but 17.4 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

Food prices fell 1.1 per cent from June to July, but they were 10.8 per cent higher than in July, 1934, although still 23.2 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

Rents continued on their upward trend which has been manifest since the beginning of 1934, increasing 0.9 of one per cent from June to July. This advance brought the rent level to 9.0 per cent above that of July, 1934, but still 23.4 per cent below that of July, 1929.

Clothing prices again moved downward, but to a less degree than has been observed during the past months. In July they were 0.1 of one per cent lower than in June, 1935, 3.4 per cent lower than in July, 1934, and 23.8 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

Coal prices moved up 0.9 of one per cent, more seasonally, but, they were 3.2 per cent lower than in July, 1934, and 8.9 per cent lower than in July, 1929. The cost of gas and electricity, which is ascertained in January and July of each year, was 1.6 per cent lower in July than in January, 2.9 per cent lower than in July, 1934, and 8.7 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

The cost of sundries advanced 0.4 of one per cent from June to July chiefly in consequence of increases in the prices of smoking materials. Sundries as a whole averaged 0.6 of one per cent higher than in July, 1934, but 5.3 per cent lower than in July, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar in July, 1935, was 121.1 cents, as compared with 120.9 cents in June, 1935, 126.4 cents in July, 1934, and 100 cents in July, 1929, and in 1923.

Revival in Europe's Buying From the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported today that June was the first month this year to show a gain over 1934 in United States exports to Europe.

Europe, although always this country's largest customer, in recent months has been purchasing less American goods proportionately than other sections of the world. The June increase over the same month last year was about $1,750,000, but exports to Europe for the first six months of 1935 were still about $60,000,000 below the first six months of 1934.

Machine Tool Sales Over 1926 Average

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13 (AP)—The machine tool industry, considered by many business men a good barometer of the industrial outlook, reported through the National Machine Tool Builders Association today, that its August volume was 119.8 per cent of the 1926 average.

The association said the industry is reversing the usual summer slump, and that business has been getting better every month since February, and is still on the increase.

Transport Has High Place as Tax Producer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Federal, state and local units of government are drawing one-seventh of their total tax revenues from land transportation, with taxes on ownership and use of motor vehicles reaching a total of $1,264,729,000 in 1934, while railroad taxes aggregated $239,498,394.

These facts were revealed today in a report issued by the National Highway Users Conference and based upon compilations by the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the American Automobile Association, and the Bureau of Railway Economics of the American Railway Association.

Announcement

A SERIES of articles by our Wall Street correspondent will begin Thuraday on the vast changes that have occurred in the banking system under the Roosevelt Administration.

Contraseasonal Rise In Building During The Month of July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Building activity during July showed a contraseasonal increase, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Instead of the normally expected decrease of about 10.5 per cent for this period, the actual dollar volume of contemplated building in July showed a rise of 2.8 per cent over June.

Moreover, as compared with July a year ago, the increase approximated 60 per cent, and marked the seventh consecutive month to register a gain in comparison with the year previous.

Permits issued in 215 cities of the United States in July involved the estimated expenditure of $54,158,182. This was the largest total reported since November, 1931, and compared with $52,677,369 in June and $33,899,650 in July a year ago. This represented increases of 2.8 and 59.8 per cent, respectively.

New York City's building permit total for the five boroughs aggregated $11,213,613 for July, as against $13,076,671 for June, or a loss of 14.2 per cent. However, comparison with the $7,908,885 total for July, 1934, shows a rise of 41.8 per cent.

For the 214 cities outside of New York, building permits for July had a value of $42,944,569, against $39,600,698 in the previous month, and $25,990,765 in the like month of last year, increases, respectively, of 8.4 and 65.2 per cent.

The group totals of building permit values for the 215 cities for July, this year and last, together with percentage changes, are shown in the following table:

Groups:	July, 1935	July, 1934	Change P. C.
New England	$3,053,272	$5,327,137	— 42.7
Mid. Atlantic	16,405,334	12,327,392	+ 33.1
So. Atlantic	6,243,688	3,079,583	+102.8
East Central	9,889,343	5,111,437	+ 93.5
So. Central	4,180,102	2,062,951	+102.7
West Central	5,064,681	1,693,936	+199.1
Mountain	1,697,843	915,738	+ 85.4
Pacific	7,623,919	3,381,576	+125.5
Total U. S.	$54,158,182	$33,899,650	+ 59.8
N. Y. City	$11,213,613	$7,908,885	+ 41.8
O'tside N.Y.C.	$42,944,569	$25,990,765	+ 65.2

With Unorthodox Weapons, Czechs Climb to Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—For the first time for six years Czechoslovakia can look forward with optimism to the next financial year.

This is the conclusion reached by the Commercial Secretary to the British Legation here in his annual report on economic conditions in this country, made to the Department of Overseas Trade in London.

Signs of revival are many. Previously in too desperate an economic condition to discuss public works schemes, the Czech Government at last feels in a strong enough financial position to sponsor a comprehensive public works plan. Reduction of taxation on motor vehicles is contemplated. So also is tax relief in respect of house repairs and a Government order to stimulate house building activity.

Czechoslovakia has recently met a serious problem, the report declares, and appears to be gaining the upper hand. The key to the situation is the rival claims of industry and agriculture. In present circumstances the chief difficulty in reconciling the two elements is the fact that the introduction of import control measures to aid farmers has the grave defect of curtailing exports of manufactured products.

The import control measures are intended to secure remunerative prices for farmers to aid in the very necessary task of providing them with the means of liquidating their large debt load.

To meet these difficulties the government has resorted to currency devaluation, quota and preference agreements with other countries, a grain monopoly, and easing credit conditions.

These measures have had the effect of bettering the situation and the country awaits a gradual expansion of revenue combined with a relaxation of the deflationary measures during this year.

In industry there are many signs of reawakening. Coal sales, after declining continuously from 1929 to 1933, commenced to rise for exports in 1933 and in 1934 rose in the home market as well.

An optimistic tone prevals in the metallurgical and engineering industries. Since early in 1934 the trades have continued to expand. Exports in 1934 were a third larger than in the previous year.

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DISTRIBUTORS—BIG PROFITS in NRG, the modern lubricant and automotive necessity. Every car owner a prospect. Every user a booster. Increases power and mileage. Reduces gasoline costs. Lifetime opportunity to get in permanent year 'round repeat business. Contracts available only to high-class salesmen of ability, who can organize sales forces and operate established plan, and who are financially able to carry a modest stock with which to fill orders for quick delivery. Commission. DYNAMICS RESEARCH CORPORATION. 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, New York.

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MONITOR READERS have found that IT PAYS to use this ethical Service. If YOU have earned $3000 a year and can defray the modest cost of a Unique Campaign, write today for details and copies of letters from SATISFIED CLIENTS. FRYER EXECUTIVE SERVICE. 7016 Euclid, Cleveland.

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IMPORTED PERFUMES BY DORISE. Trial offer for a limited time, dram of Dream, 25c, regular 65c dram; representatives wanted to handle full line. DORISE, 1172 Hi Point, Los Angeles, California.

INCENSE and Sachets, finest, complete line; 31-year-old American company; dealers write. ORIENTAL INCENSE & PERFUME CO., 113 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

PAYING GUESTS

MEXICO CITY—Few guests received in private home; beautiful situation, garden; references exchanged. Apartado 2233, Mexico, D. F.

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FOR SALE—Barber shop; brick building; large business room; six living rooms or building only. Write Box 150, Victoria, Illinois.

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WOMEN as district managers for high-class exclusive women's wear; liberal commission; prefer ones with direct sales experience and car. LOVONN, 237 S. 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave.—Cool, desirable rooms with running water; nearly opposite The Mother Church; near-by garage; $1 per day per person. S. J. SLACK.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CAPE COD—Pleasant View, Mattapoisett, Mass., near New Bedford. Route 6—Comfortable rooms for tourists, all conveniences; spacious lawn; nearby swimming, golf. MRS. J. G. DUNSEITH, Tel. 1.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Cool, light rooms, comfortable beds. Stone House, 204 Fifth St., near home of the Shredded Wheat. MRS HARRY S. JORDAN.

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TRAVELLING SALESMAN. We have two openings for experienced, competent salesmen; glove sales experience preferred, though not essential; commission with advanced drawing. EISENDRATH GLOVE CO., 2001 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values, Shaughnessy Knitting Co., Dept. A-92, Watertown, N. Y.

WOMEN make good money taking orders for famous Janalene Dresses, Lingerie, Foundation Garments, etc.; opportunity to earn free dresses, too; no house-to-house canvassing; experience unnecessary; start spare time; well-established firm; many Monitor readers making steady commission this way; free sample outfit sent at once. Write to JANALENE, INC., Dept. 466, Indianapolis, Ind.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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YOUNG MAN, 24, earnest student, desires position as companion or any other desirable position; free to travel. A. E. STEPHENS, 3532a Juniata St., St. Louis, Mo.

Local Classified

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Certified Public Accountant
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Cars to all points of interest to Christian scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W COSMAN, 99 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

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AUTO Body and Motor Repairs, Brake Service, Body Painting. H. W. Johnson & Co. Inc., 796 Huntington Ave., Boston.

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TO LET balance of season, "Bayberry Cottage," 7 rooms, fireplace, 2-car garage, Ocean Ave., Blackman's Point, Brant Rock, Mass. Open for inspection or call Cen. 1268 (Boston).

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

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STUDENT at Ruggles Street Nursery School and Boston University desires position as governess in exchange for board and room. Write BEULAH INGALLS, Bradford, Maine.

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WINTHROP, MASS.—Attractive home of 8 rooms and bath; modern improvements; hot water heat; 2 minutes to railroad station and beach; 5000 ft. land. Write MRS. M. FURBER, 11 Chester Avenue, Tel. Ocean 1770.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MOVING—Selling antique sofa, chairs, clock, modern single bed, desk, special folding auto bed; other things. COM. 2426, Boston.

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FINE furniture, furnishings, and rugs for every room, very reasonable; substantial reductions; new SIMMONS MATTRESSES, studio beds. LLOYDS Sales Rooms, 239 EAST 59th St., N. Y. C.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. (Stuyvesant 4-5977)

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GREENE, ME.—Woman will share simple country home with one wishing quiet study; Christian Scientist preferred. E. A. DICKEY, "Kilcroft."

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HAYDEN HALL, Providence Rd., Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia suburb—Temporary or permanent home for those needing loving experienced care or rest and study. Tel. Media 1631.

SEE NEXT PAGE

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(Continued)

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Luxurious 7 Room Apartments
Service, Atmosphere, River Views
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844 Beacon St.—2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath $37.50
87 St. Stephen St.—2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $40-$55
11-19 Peterboro St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $35-$40
30 Hemenway St.—1-2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; free refrigeration, $30 to $42.50
Apply to superintendents on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

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HOUSES and APARTMENTS
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Predicting a shortage by fall, we suggest you make your selection now.
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COMPLETELY renovated 1-room suite in fireproof building, having private telephone; suitable for studio or living quarters; at reduced rental. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Boston. Tel. Com. 3212

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST BACK BAY. 2-4-room apts., warm, comfortable cont., $40 to $55.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigerators, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G E refrigerators and new gas ranges if table management. 24A Clearway St. Tel KEN more 0482

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WOLLASTON, MASS.—5 room modern apt. available Sept. 1; adults who appreciate quietness and refinement; 15 min. Boston. 107 Norfolk St. GRA. 4067-W.

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Suites of 3 and 6 large outside rooms. Unobstructed view of the entire Fenway
Apply to superintendent on premises or
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PROVIDENCE R. I., 193 Benefit Street—18 room, one-half colonial double brick house, newly decorated throughout; available now; on the hill near Christian Science church; ideal for convalescent home; polished oak floors, 5 fireplaces, large plate glass mirrors on mantels, 5 baths, lavatories in every room, Putnam steam boiler furnace; gas heater for hot water; 6 large shade trees in rear; 5 min. walk to center of city or Christian Science church; rent reasonable DR. J. W. BOND, 385 Westminster Street.

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CONSOLIDA HOUSE, BREWSTER, MASS. Quiet country place, centrally located, excellent food; 10 minutes' walk to fine bathing beach under same management 40 years.

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FOR SALE—"High Pines," our summer home, East Deering, N. H., near Deering Community Center; fine old colonial with approximately 200 acres; unusual view; elevation 1100 feet; must be seen to be appreciated; inquire on premises; price $5500. ELMER R. ECKIS.

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Massachusetts

FOR SALE—At Pendleton Beach, Lake Winnipesaukee, new 8-room cottage on 20,000-foot lot, sacrifice if sold before Sept. 1st. J. H. BARNES, Box 366, Franklin, N. H.

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BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 99 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN

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BOSTON—Pleasant, quiet room in private suite, nicely furnished; $4. Tel. KEN. 9021. CONNELL, 23 Hemenway St., Suite 4.

BOSTON—How and where to find a satisfactory home; consult Mrs. Tiffin's Room and Service Directory, 20 Clearway, KEN. 0723.

BOSTON, 104 Hemenway St., Apt. 19—Attractive bright room in private suite; elevator. KENmore 5982

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms, newly decorated, one with kitchenette; parking; permanent guests or tourists. Lon. 3775.

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Lexington, Mass., Twin Oaks
Cozy home in the woods for overnight guests; room and bath $1.00 per person. MR. and MRS. EDGAR W. HOUGHTON, Route 2-A, Junction 128.

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MOTHER'S helper, middle-aged American; experienced music teacher and housekeeper, German conversation, reading and writing; cert. of all time; compensation relative to requirements; references. Write Box H-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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We carry a complete line of moulds cutters, and gadgets to make summer work in the kitchen easier. Pay us a visit and see our stock.
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● Now you can purchase apparel for the entire family on an easier, longer-spaced plan. Pay within 90 days in three equal payments . . . ⅓ on the 10th of each of the three months following purchases. Inquiries invited. Apply at credit office.
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We Specialize in Laundering Men's Shirts
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Rich Radio Season Is Coming With Many New Attractions

Inside the studios of the big radio networks and the more important independent stations, frantic impresarios are working overtime these hot summer days in preparation for what may be the liveliest fall and winter season in the history of radiocasting.

As many listen to summer radio programs languidly at their ease in summer cottages and camps or rolling along the highways, auditions of talent and rehearsal of shows are progressing overtime in New York. Many of these air shows starting late in August and carrying on through spring promise to rival previous programs for variety and interest. Old and tried features will be back but the 1935-36 season will be marked by many new sponsored and sustaining network offerings.

Among the comedians Jack Benny, Fred Allen, Eddie Cantor and Ed Wynn—now all on vacation—will be back on the air again during the coming season.

* * *

Indicating somewhat superficially the variety and types of programs to be offered over the National Broadcasting Company's network this fall and winter are such newly announced features as Helen Hayes, Grace Moore, "Lum and Abner," "Popeye the Sailor" and the Paul Whiteman, Beauty Box Theater and Walter Winchell shows. These are only a few of the big-name acts selected at random from NBC's new schedules.

The Columbia Broadcasting System will also offer a fine variety of name shows, but, even more important to music lovers, it is bringing back on the air such fine presentations as the Ford symphonies, the Atwater Kent hour and the Packard orchestra with Lawrence Tibbett. Alexander Woollcott will shortly return over CBS, as will Eddie Cantor, and the popular Fred Waring and Guy Lombardo orchestras will be heard again.

The World Series and football will interrupt ordinary afternoon schedules soon, but the big networks are going to clear time liberally for them—and also for other late summer or early fall sports events. The Salzburg music festival concerts from the famous Austrian musical center are currently being relayed from abroad with programs scheduled on Aug. 18 and 25.

Indicating that the quest for new talent is bearing some fruit is the fact that a CBS sponsor, starting Sept. 8, is bringing out 19-year-old Vivian Della Chiesa, lovely-voiced soprano, who won an amateur contest over a Chicago station early this year and who is currently heard on that network Sunday nights. A brilliant career not only on the radio but in opera and on the concert platform has been predicted by experts for this young singer.

Dramatized news will be heard on the networks this fall, with the March of Time returning as a 15-minute program five nights weekly on CBS starting Aug. 26, and another sponsor is currently considering a similar program on an NBC network.

The best index to the rising stature of radiocasting is furnished by trade statistics, which reveal not only that more money is to be spent on radio time and programs but that people are actually buying more radio sets.

During the first six months of this year about $43,500,000 was spent for radio time, exclusive of the cost of talent, of which $25,000,000 was represented in income to NBC and CBS which normally account for about 60 per cent of all radio's income. For 1934 as a whole the total figure was $73,000,000, of which the networks accounted for $42,500,000. It is confidently predicted that the figure for the whole of 1935 will run between $85,000,000 and $100,000,000.

In the field of radio equipment, the report of the dominant company has just been issued for the first six months of this year. Radio Corporation of America enjoyed a gross income from January through June of more than $19,000,000 and a net income of $2,290,000. The gross is about $1,500,000 ahead of the same period last year and the net is more than $500,000 ahead.

* * *

When the Bethlehem bells ring around the world next Christmas and the Easter chimes from Jerusalem again carry the atmosphere of the Holy Land to the New World, they will no longer have to go by the circuitous route of telephone-wireless through Cairo to London to be reradiocast from there, for Palestine's radiocasting station is to be opened in November. It will operate on a frequency of 668 kilocycles.

Of the two studios with which the station will be equipped when it is first opened, one will be used primarily for speeches and announcements and the other for music. There are to be three, possibly four, announcers and all speeches and announcements, except when they fall into specific language hours, will be made in English, Arabic and Hebrew, the three official languages of the country.

The present air schedule calls for five hours of radiocasting a day. One program will be a reradiocast of news from England via the British Broadcasting Corporation, one hour of European music, one hour of news of local weather, crops and other rural and urban news primarily for the villages where the wireless sets will be installed by the Government at a nominal fee, one hour devoted to Arabic news and music, and one hour to music and matters of interest to the Jewish community. There are today some 6000 wireless sets in Palestine, as compared with 2500 two years ago.

[A Wednesday radio comment feature]

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

62

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Did Verdi compose the opera "Figaro"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is it true that there are more than 50,000 motion-picture theaters in the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. May the President and the Vice-President of the United States be from the same state? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Was the battle of Bunker Hill fought on the hill of that name? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is it true that there are in existence four original copies of the Magna Charta? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Did Shelley write the "Ode on a Grecian Urn"? (*Yes..... No.. ..*)

7. Is the Taj Mahal in Persia? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Was Joseph the youngest of Jacob's children? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Is the following sentence correct in every particular: "Having completed arrangements to have the work carried on at the office, the manager left the city on a business trip to Cincinatti"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. If you were to walk half-way into a room, and then walk half the remaining distance, and so on, each step being half of the remaining distance, would you ever reach the other side? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Park Photography

IN A public park, a man with a camera stopped before several groups of people. Finally we saw him photographing a picnic party of a score or more persons. He photographed the entire group, and then several members of the party in different poses.

Upon inquiry, we learned that this man had been visiting this particular park every week end for several years. We looked about and saw how many visitors there were in this park, and then discovered posted upon a tree a list of the organizations that had had gatherings in this park during the previous month. The numbers in these groups varied all the way from 75 to several thousand! And while the photographer of course, did not get an order from every member of a group, he received a sufficient number of orders for prints to make it worth while.

This suggests opportunities for turning vacation time and special holidays into part-time employment, as it is pleasant outdoor occupation for an enterprising person, young or old. A glance at "daily doings" in newspapers will suggest which parks promise the most prospects.—Nancy D. D.

Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Levi Prefers It Too

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

MR. SCROGGINS stepped briskly into the cool morning air of Boston Common and waved his cane to Mrs. S., as she watched him stroll forth from Ulmus Americana (American elm), their home. She smiled and waved, and, as the venerable squirrel went jauntily on his way, turned back into the house. Hardly had she finished the breakfast dishes when the front door burst open and her husband was at her side, with his high hat in his hand and excitement on his face.

"Back so soon?" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Come at once!" said her husband. "Or you'll miss it!"

Mrs. Scroggins smiled. "Of course, I don't mind missing it. I have things to do. Now, you go along."

"But, my dear," said Mr. S., waving both cane and hat. "You don't know what this is. It's not just something every day. This is—" He seized her around the waist and pushed her toward the front door. "Look!" He dragged his wife to the piazza and pointed.

She looked. Then she ran for her hat, and went.

In a few seconds of quick traveling, the Scrogginses joined a procession that was strange even for Boston Common. Levi, the orphan turtle, was in the lead, wagging his

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Strange Procession.

small head from side to side. Behind him were Neck and Crop, the Public Garden swans. They waddled importantly from side to side, stretching their long necks with dignity. Behind them, in great hops, came John Boom, noted frog. The duck family followed Boom; and then there skittered and chattered and fluttered and skipped a procession of Commoners and Public Gardeners—squirrels, pigeons, grackles, sparrows and others. As the Scrogginses joined the parade, there was a small demonstration, consisting of shouts, cries, gruntles, squeaks and other signs of approval.

"But what's it all about?" said Mrs. Scroggins, as they walked along.

"Levi is taking his Garden friends," said Mr. Scroggins, "to see the fountain where I found him. He's told them about it and I guess he's made it seem like a very fine place. So they've all got together and asked him to show them the wonderful fountain, and he's doing it."

The parade at length reached the Fountain, with statues here and there on it and a great bowllike place at the bottom. It was in the water of this bowl that Levi bathed when Scroggins first saw him and took him to live in the Public Garden lake. Neck and Crop looked at the Fountain and its figures and its bowl.

"But where's—" said Neck.

"The water," said Crop.

John Boom hopped to the edge of the bowl and asked the same question in his deep voice. The ducks clambered to the rim of the bowl. Their yellow bills chattered a series of questioning quacks. Levi was last to reach the rim of the bowl. He thrust out his head and neck and moved them from side to side.

Everyone was quite polite, but the general opinion seemed to be that the Public Garden lake was preferable, as a place to live. Levi agreed that he preferred it, too. "But I'm glad you've seen where I came from," he said. The parade started homeward. Scroggins explained that the water was turned off now and then, which was why none was in the fountain. Everyone was quite good natured about it.

Contrasts

The Upper Scene Depicts an Unusual Sight in This Day of Gasoline and Electricity—a Horse Tram on the Promenade at Douglas, Isle of Man. The Picture Was Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Norman T. Hunt of Sussex, Eng. The Lower Photograph, by Louis I. Yeidel of Dallas, Texas, Shows an Automobile Being Watered—by Siphon—at a Horse Trough.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pronoun agrees with antecedent

(E. T. L.) — The correspondent writes:

> I detected what I think is an error in the last line of a newspaper article:
> "And everybody else will have to pay for their own meals."
> As I understand it, the personal pronoun must always agree with its antecedent, which is, in this sentence, "everybody," a singular.

It is well to remember that "each," "every," "either," "neither," "someone," "somebody," "anyone," "anybody," "everyone," "everybody," "no one," "nobody," "one," etc., are singular, and that pronouns referring to them should be singular.

The writer of the quoted sentence, however, must have had a plural subject in thought, but misused "everybody" as a plural. The sentence would be made grammatical by substituting "his" for "their"; but, in our opinion, there would be less likelihood of ambiguity if the subject were made plural. We should prefer:

> "And all others will have to pay for their own meals."

All right (N. N. S.)—The inquirer writes:

> Please tell us again which is correct, "alright" or "all right."

Influenced by "already," many budding writers have felt justified in experimenting with "alright." "Already," in the sense of "by this time" or "previously," has little recognizable connection with "all ready"; and, similarly, "all right," as an expression of assent, has only a remote link with the words as ordinarily used ("We are all right"). Therefore, analogy has been at work in shortening "all right" to "alright"

Believe it or not, "alright" has achieved a listing in the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary. And the hopes of its advocates will not be dashed by the note that it is "a form commonly found but not recognized by authorities as in good use."

We shall not be among the first to indorse "alright"; but, considering that language grows from the bottom, we should not be astonished to see it widely used, without apology, in the next 10 years.

In Lighter Vein

Not So Big!

Aunt Hannah had never seen the sea until her nephew invited her to spend a month at his seaside home. She accepted the invitation.

As soon as she arrived, her nephew took her to see the boundless ocean, with its white foam and crashing breakers and fresh, salt-laden winds.

"There!" he said. "There, Aunt Hannah, is the Atlantic. What do you think of it?"

"Humph!" said Aunt Hannah. "I thought it was larger."—*Tit-Bits.*

—Life

"Look at the new tie the company gave me for my birthday."

All Set

Customer in drug store (on Sunday morning): "Please give me change for a dime."

Druggist: "Here it is. I hope you'll enjoy the sermon."—*Pathfinder.*

Outranked

"I have worked in my present position 20 years."

"I can beat that; I've been married 29 years."

Daily Anecdote

Commodore Vanderbilt

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUTH of 16, living on Staten Island, N. Y., went to his mother and asked her to lend him $100, with which to buy a boat. She had the money, but declined to give or lend it to her son. She did, however, make him a proposition. Adjoining the house was an eight-acre field. She told him if he would plow and plant that field before his birthday, a matter of 26 days, she would give him the money.

It looked like a big job, but the youngster tackled it with determination. He got other boys to help him by promising them rides in his boat! With their assistance he not only got the whole field planted, but inclosed it with a wall made from stones taken from the land.

He purchased his boat which, it soon developed was not to be used for pleasure. Instead he began transporting produce for the farmers. The business prospered and boat after boat was added to the fleet.

His friends nicknamed him "The Commodore," and that name stuck throughout his lifetime. The boy was Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Quotation for Today

ACT well at the moment, and you have performed a good action for all eternity.—LAVATER.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Only Cheer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tacoma, Wash.

DURING a recent period of seven days, when the heir of a house of wealth was taken and held by abductors, some very touching and unselfish things happened in that household.

The curly-haired little boy, a favorite with teachers, playmates and relatives, was named for his maternal grandfather and was particularly beloved by his grandmother. She had been confined to her room for some time and was dependent for her joy on the visits of her family and devoted nurses. It was immediately realized by the lad's mother, stricken by anguish as she was, that nothing must pass into "grandma's" room that would cause her already full cup to overflow. So the household agreed not to show by look or word that anything untoward was happening.

Day by day, each of them came in with bright greetings and little gifts to cheer the dear one. When she would ask for the little boy, she was told that "brother" was away in the country; that he had written and would soon be home, that all those people in the house were there for business purposes, and that the crowds milling around outside, who could not help but be heard, perhaps were curious people, for there was a strike in the family's industry.

The answers were accepted in good faith, for they did not in reality depart from the truth.

As the situation hourly became more tense, not a hint of the tragedy trickled past the door. And when the waiting time was over, and the child returned, he, too, entered into the sweet conspiracy and bounded in as happily as ever to receive the loving greetings of his dear grandmother.

When the house once more became normal and friends could be admitted, it was agreed to consider the whole affair a very bad dream which need never be spoken of.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The New Court

WE ARE told in II Chron. 20, that on hearing that the Moabites and the Ammonites had formed an alliance against him and were advancing to battle, Jehosaphat "proclaimed a fast throughout all Judah" (verse 3); moreover, he stood . . . in the house of the LORD, before the new court" (verse 5), and there offered a prayer to God (verses 6ff).

Commentators hold that the "new court" here referred to, was a secondary outer court of the temple, which had been added since the sanctuary was erected by Solomon, as recorded in I Kings, chapter 6. Moreover, it appears from this passage and what is known of the arrangement of the temple, that the king stood at the "inner side of the outer court with his back toward the inner court and looking out toward the entrances where the people were grouped." (Elmslie: "I and II Chronicles" p. 251.)

Belgium Prescribes Home for Certain Types of Criminal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Belgian prison statistics are showing marked improvement, according to official information issued here by the penal authorities.

This favorable turn is ascribed to the recent revision of the Belgian penal system which allows certain offenders to undergo "penitential" treatment in their homes instead of being sent, indiscriminately, to prison.

Instead of the yearly average of 52,591 imprisonments—an average which was maintained for several years prior to the revision—numbers now stand at 41,254. This represents a drop of 21.55 per cent.

Belgium's new system is based upon the theory that the good which is resident in man may be developed with a greater degree of certainty when he is placed in a free position of trust than when incarcerated, beyond his own control, within prison walls. More than 10,000 men and women are placed in such a position every year in Belgium and, living in their own homes, are helped to "go straight" while surrounded with the ordinary things of life.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Maryland

Hagerstown—Saturday, Aug. 24; Sept. 7 and 21, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

Texas Strikes at 'Books' Through Race Wires

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 14 (AP)—Gov. James V. Allred planned to drive horse race "bookies" out of business in Texas by obtaining an injunction yesterday restraining certain race information distributing agencies from further operations.

District Judge C. A. Wheeler granted a temporary restraining order against the Daily Racing Form Publishing Company, the Texas News Service, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

The defendants were restrained from gathering and disseminating, or assisting in gathering or disseminating, information on horse racing in this State, or from elsewhere into this State.

Dock Planned for Manzanillo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Pacific port of Manzanillo is to have a new drydock, according to official announcements. Plans for public works and sanitation have been approved.

What's Going On In the Arts

Costume Designs

ON THE third floor of Widener Library at Harvard, on the walls of the special theater division, there is a display of costume designs drawn by Rose Veselak. They are to be on view throughout this week. Miss Veselak shows the costume designs for three plays, in addition to a miscellany of individual projects. Her selection is judicious, for it shows us the breadth of her talent. There are the drawings for "Icaro," by Lauro de Bosis, ancient; "The Tempest," medieval, and finally, a modern musical comedy.

The action of "Icaro" takes place in Cnossus about 3500 years ago, in the golden age of Cretan culture. The author based the theme on archaeological studies, and the costume designer has done the same. She has drawn on motives, pattern effects and conventions noted in the wall paintings of the palace, and also on bits of pottery. Miss Veselak has maintained in the costumes the flat image, composed of lines, dots and fanciful decorations evolved from their combination. Her designs are consistent and lively. They rely intelligently upon origins. From the costumes one judges she visualizes the play performed in mannered fashion, similar to Martha Graham's dances devised for "Electra," performed here in Boston several years ago.

The Shakespearean costumes rely also upon sources which generally provide designers with information. Miss Veselak's drawings are notable because she seems to reveal the spirit of the actor, or the role he interprets; the costumes are not static projects, they are performing. The weakest drawings seemed to us the fantastic ones, such as "Strange Shapes," where Miss Veselak does not depart from routine ideas. If she would apply the ingenuity manifested in costumes for modernistic dances (based on abstractions by Kandinsky), she would be making a commendable contribution.

Her musical comedy costumes seem voguish and "smart." They too would benefit by the slightest hint of outlandishness, by a dash of whimsicality. D. A.

Bargain Plane Ends 2655-Mile Flight

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—A sample plane, the like of which officials hope thousands of Americans son may be able to buy cheaply and fly safely, landed in Washington Aug. 12 after a 2655-mile trip from the Pacific coast. The success of the experiment was marred somewhat when part of the ship's landing gear was smashed. The break was a small one.

Tailless, its propellor behind instead of in front, the plane was flown from Santa Monica, Calif., in 31 hours' flying time, although John H. Geisse, chief of the Commerce Department's aviation development section, and the ship's pilot, took 11 days.

The plane is one of several being tested by the Commerce Department in experiments to help the aviation industry produce a plane to sell for less than $1000 and safe for the average man.

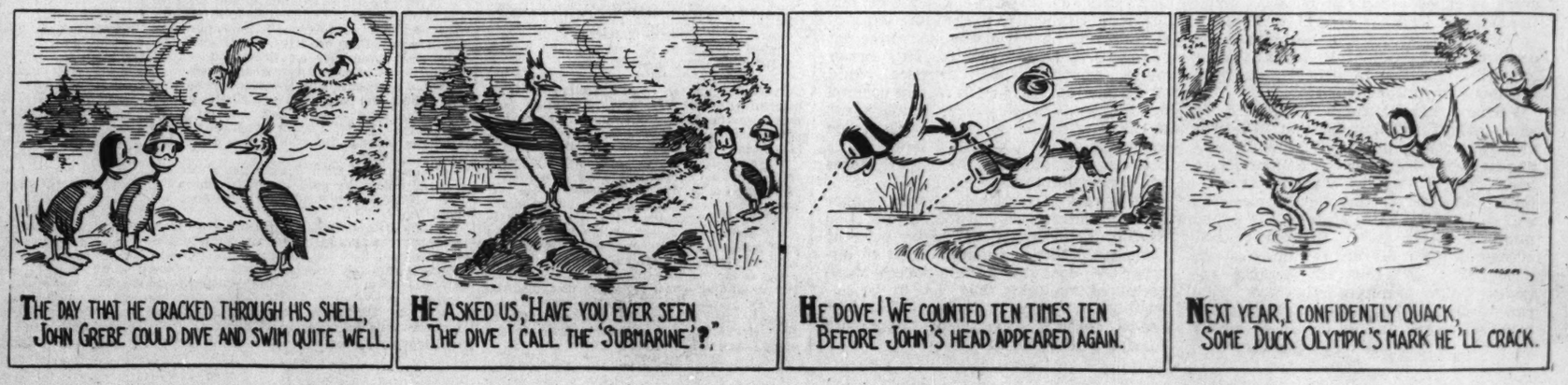
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*A Stranger Appears*

By LE PELLEY

ARMADUKE HAS DECIDED THAT THE FIRST LINE ON THE MAP MEANS THERE IS A TREE BETWEEN THE TALL, WHITE ROCK AND THE WELL
BLACK BEAVER PT.
RIVER
ROCK
TREE
WELL
HERE IS THE WELL AND THERE IS THE TALL, WHITE ROCK, BUT LOOK AT ALL THE TREES IN BETWEEN!
THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN ONLY ONE TREE WHEN THAT MAP WAS MADE
YES — TREES DO GROW
NO! LOOK AT THE WAY IT IS WRITTEN! IT IS A CROOKED TREE —
YES — THERE IS A CROOKED TREE OVER THERE
AND — WHILE THE BOYS ARE FOLLOWING THEIR CLUE THEY ARE WATCHED BY "JAKE" A PLEASANT EASY-GOING FISHERMAN WHO LIVES ON THE OTHER SIDE OF BLACK BEAVER POINT —
WONDER WHAT THOSE KIDS ARE DOING HERE? HOPE THEY'RE UP TO NO MISCHIEF —
PROBABLY JUST PLAYING PIRATE AND PRETENDING THERE'S BURIED TREASURE HERE — OH HUM —
WHAT PART WILL THIS FISHERMAN PLAY IN THIS ADVENTURE? HE SEEMS GOODNATURED ENOUGH —

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Champion Diver*

By THE HAGERS


THE DAY THAT HE CRACKED THROUGH HIS SHELL, JOHN GREBE COULD DIVE AND SWIM QUITE WELL.
HE ASKED US, "HAVE YOU EVER SEEN THE DIVE I CALL THE 'SUBMARINE'?"
HE DOVE! WE COUNTED TEN TIMES TEN BEFORE JOHN'S HEAD APPEARED AGAIN.
NEXT YEAR, I CONFIDENTLY QUACK, SOME DUCK OLYMPIC'S MARK HE'LL CRACK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Lo, the Poor Customer!

THOSE Americans who have been opposing, lamenting, deploring, and viewing with alarm generally every single sale of Japanese goods in the United States ought to pause and shed a few fraternal tears over the now uphappy lot of poor Japan. It is sad. It is tragic. It really isn't cricket. Why, after having their Emperor burlesqued in Seattle and caricatured in New York, it must seem the unkindest cut of all for the Japanese to have to read in their Tokyo newspapers that for the past six months Japan has increased more as a customer of America than any other nation in the world.

Japan buying more American goods? Well, 407,000 tons more during the last half-year; and what will the Osaka merchants think of that? This may make good reading to the Department of Commerce in Washington. It may seem profitable, and patriotic, and altogether good to many, but those American businessmen who were lately laying the whole depression to the up-and-comingness of Japanese industry will want to share their woe and offer their condolences to their fellow-sufferers across the Pacific.

"We know just how you feel," you can easily imagine them saying, "for it must hurt you to buy American goods as it hurts us to buy Japanese."

Of course there are those who look upon international commerce as a mutual exchange, a double transaction, a buying and a selling, a boon to both countries; but only last week we heard a prospective presidential candidate call on the founders of the Republic to prove that there was still enough Yankee ingenuity to take hold of a larger share of the impoverished world markets and at the same time so build up new home industry that foreign products could be more and more dispensed with!

For ourselves, we congratulate Japan upon becoming America's best-growing customer. We trust that Japanese-American commerce will continue to be a mutual exchange for mutual benefit. It will prosper both peoples on that basis.

"La Mode Militaire"

THIS is something for a woman to think about. She should have the first and last word on it. The first word she seems to have had already. Dorothy Dunbar Bromley has spoken sanely for her sex in the New York World-Telegram:

> The first shot has been fired, and it wasn't on the Ethiopian frontier. It went off on the Rue de la Paix, and has had its repercussions on Fifth Avenue. I refer to *la Mode Militaire*, which one of our better specialty shops last Sunday apostrophized in an advertisement of "the most exciting battalion of hats that we've seen since 1918."

"As if the great war were something worth remembering . . ." Miss Bromley remarks. But the war is worth remembering just now when some peoples are contemplating starting another. Not that part of the war that shaped exciting hats, but the part that misshaped men and women. Not the part that helped couturières into highly profitable careers, but the part that smashed the careers of millions. As the headlines on Miss Bromley's article observed, "Not horrors of war go into modes, but only gold braid on parade."

Women are credited with the ability always to have the last word. But they are also accused of being willing slaves to those who command them to be the "last word." They should serve better masters. And now, to give a sane and articulate woman the last word on the dress designers responsible for *la Mode Militaire*: "If they'd turn honest for a spell and give us hats with a gas mask motif and bullet-riddled trench coats as the *dernier cri*, war might take on a little reality to women. But that would be bad for business."

Canada's New Party

STEVENS'S Reconstruction Party is the latest thing in political parties in a country where regulation, reconstruction and reformation are the passwords to public favor. Such leaders as Premier R. B. Bennett and his former Cabinet Minister, H. H. Stevens, are recent converts to "reform," while J. S. Woodsworth, head of the Labor group in Parliament and founder and president of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, has been a confirmed Socialist since the war days. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party, makes no pretensions of being a reformer, but rather condemns every so-called radical proposal as reactionary and leading straight to Fascism or Communism and the destruction of democratic government. He looks askance at "third" parties in general, and the Stevens party in particular.

Perhaps his attitude is dictated to some extent by apprehension. All provincial elections since 1930, when he was displaced in Ottawa by Mr. Bennett, have been Liberal victories, and he is confident that the coming federal elections will register the same state of the public mind in so far as Mr. Bennett is concerned. But Mr. Stevens is a horse of another color. Whereas Mr. Bennett appears only to have tinkered with capitalism and big business Mr. Stevens promises to go just as far as necessary in order to "reconstruct" the economic system out of all its frailties and inequalities. His championship of public "rights" has caught the public fancy and made him a leader to reckon with. He seems to have spoiled Mr. Bennett's chances of re-election and it is impossible to estimate what inroads he will make in the ranks of Mr. King's followers.

Canadians, however, have too long been voting one way or the other to easily break the habit for a third party, no matter how alluring its promises; the majority will probably take another chance with Mr. King. On the other hand enthusiasm for Mr. Stevens is growing as he travels up and down the land like a modern Moses offering to lead the people out of economic bondage into a Promised Land with work and wages for all. It will be interesting to see whether this enthusiasm is sufficiently strong to upset or even perceptibly to shake the traditional two-party system by giving to a reconstruction party, not the power but perhaps the balance of power, in the eighteenth Parliament of Canada.

The Massachusetts Weathervane

LEGISLATION by afterthought is apparently the watchword of the present Massachusetts Legislature. Indeed, historians of the future may well allude to the present body on Beacon Hill as the Great Reconsideration Session.

The Legislature has run up an astounding record of backing and filling, of irresolution, backtracking and vacillation. But it would not be accurate to say that the Legislature has been without direction, for with few exceptions its veerings have swung toward Governor Curley.

Measure after measure has been rejected only to be reconsidered and passed as originally desired by the Governor. When reconsideration failed, a special message from the Governor has frequently reopened the issue. The Governor has given an astounding testimonial of his faith in legislative afterthought.

The Legislature had rejected a bond issue of $4,500,000 with which to erect buildings. The Governor blandly addressed a special message to the Legislature, raising the proposal to $7,500,000, with the request that it be passed upon reconsideration. The project to spend $7,000,000 for a tunnel was defeated, only to be followed by a special message from the Governor asking for $12,000,000. The Senate immediately recanted. Thus the Governor has evidenced the most profound confidence in the Legislature's coquetry.

Of course the legislators have not escaped suspicion that the Governor, through snapping the whip or the beguilement of patronage, was influencing their votes. The legislators have been condemned as weak or as dominated. But it is difficult now to banish the thought that, into this ambidextrous legislating, has gone considerable forethought and design.

The suspicion will not down that certain legislators are actually inviting the "persuasion" that must have induced so many legislative recantations. It is difficult to understand how Legislator X, for instance, would consistently follow the Governor, only after placing himself in a strategic position by opposing him. Such flirtatiousness, involving added tax burdens to straitened citizens, is not palatable. Real statesmanship should be more stable.

The Dirigible's Nose Again

POSSIBILITY of a revival in dirigible development is tugging at its moorings. A pull in that direction has just been exerted by an "Airship Forum" at Akron under joint auspices of the Guggenheim Institute and Akron University.

This optimistic reawakening may evoke real misgivings among those who believed that the Macon mishap marked the final episode in a costly and futile phase of aeronautical research. It is evident from the Akron forum that the country's leading lighter-than-air authorities, both in the navy and out, have not been marking time since the Macon crash. Practical model tests in the Guggenheim wind tunnel reveal important advances in structural improvements.

Probably the biggest obstacle to renewal of airship experiments is the trend of public opinion against government participation in this hard-beset phase of aviation. There are sound reasons for shying away from the dirigible. Naval officers acknowledge that its potential usefulness as a swift, far-flying adjunct of the scouting force is greatly offset by a great vulnerability to gunfire.

Despite the Graf Zeppelin's showing, there is still reason to question the airship's value on skyways of commerce, too. Line squalls prevalent in the more temperate latitudes have overwhelmed three out of four U. S. Navy dirigibles. This sort of storm, exerting violent vertical wind stresses, is less common in regions covered by the steady trade winds. Employment of the Graf in the South American trade rather than on a direct Atlantic route between Germany and the United States is a concession to this fact.

Advocates of dirigibles should temper their optimism with caution And a good deal of deliberation should be used by Congress before it commits itself to another free-spending airship policy. Much technical exploring has yet to be accomplished before the order, "Up ship!" sends another silver-sided mammoth soaring to the clouds.

Marxism Today

Book News of the Day

MARXISM AND MODERN THOUGHT, by various Russian authors, translated by Ralph Fox (London: Routledge. 10s. 6d), contains a series of articles written in Soviet Russia in the spring of 1933 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Karl Marx. They have been translated into English at the suggestion of Bukharin (the writer of the first of them) in the laudable desire "to give a complete survey of modern thought in the light of Marxism." The topics with which they deal are philosophy, natural science, physics, biology and historical theory.

The method of approach adopted in these articles is frankly a difficult one for the non-Marxist reader. Marx grew up in a country and in a generation which were passionately devoted to the study of philosophy. He migrated to France at a time when the revolutionary ferment of 1843 was already in the air, and plunged into the study of political and social theory. From this he passed to the classical English economists; and finally, he spent thirty years of his life in England in the heyday of nineteenth-century industrialism. From these ingredients he created a composite system of philosophy, science, politics and economics which appeared to him to afford the key to all the problems of history and to all the phenomena of existence.

Every serious modern student recognizes the importance of Marx's social and economic theories (whether he agrees with them or not) and the influence they have exercised on the world. He will also concede the value of an examination of Marx's philosophical and scientific opinion, which throw much light on the way his political outlook was formed. Even where direct influence is not in question, he will admit the interest of, say, a study of Marx's attitude to Darwin as illustrating a large measure of coincidence between two great thinkers working at the same time in different fields.

But this is by no means enough for the authors represented in this volume. The unrepentant Russian Marxist believes that Marx's pronouncements on philosophy and science are an integral part of his system, and possess an independent validity of their own. Thus, Marx's views on Darwin are important to them not for the light they throw on the working of Marx's mind, but as a serious contribution to biological science; and we are asked to condemn the conclusions of Weismann and De Vries on the ground that Marx and Engels would certainly have disapproved of them. It is perhaps significant that, where writers like Sir James Jeans and Professor Eddington seek in physics the basis for a belief in God, the Marxist asserts with equal confidence that "modern physics actually confirms dialectical materialism." This volume is full of such special pleading.

The concluding article on "Marxism and Historical Science" is, however, to a large extent exempt from these criticisms. The interpretation of history in the terms of class warfare ("the history of all past society is the history of the struggle between classes") is a vital part of Marxism and contains a part, though not the whole, of the truth. Professor Tiumeniev, the author of the article, states the Marxist case quite effectively. But it is not, of course, true that "bourgeois historians deny history and historical development." They merely deny that class warfare is the only manifestation of that development, and that class hatred is the only motive power of history.

E. H. CARR

Mirror of Opinion

Revenue, Then Ruin

THE catastrophe which has befallen Baja California, in whose Tijuana Valley area gambling has been the essential interest of approximately $15,000,000 in capital investment, confronts our own community with two curious questions.

Is it to San Diego's interest to seek modification of the Mexican ban, so that the gambling industry may resume its below-the-border activity?

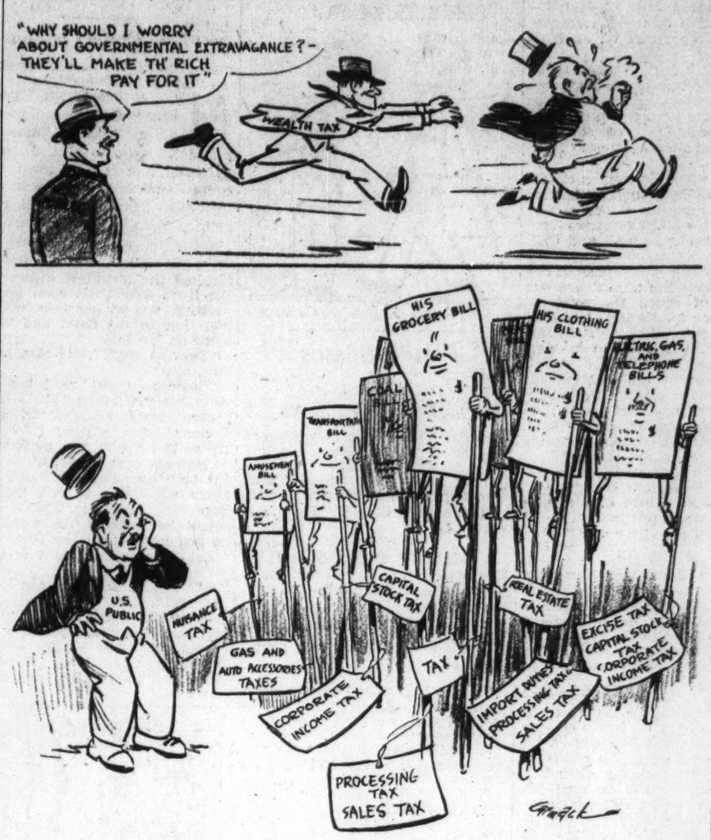
Is it to San Diego's interest that the industry, outlawed in Mexico, should transfer its attractions to San Diego, giving our own city the reputation and the revenues accruing to a wide-open town? . . .

Because the presidential decree below the line is a catastrophe, and because at the moment we are reading sundry measurements and estimates of the catastrophe's extent, we have our clearest picture of gambling as Big Business. Tijuana exhibits the laboratory case of an entire community almost wholly dependent upon this single industry. With its lure of something for nothing, and its actual output of nothing for something, the industry supports directly and indirectly some 15,000 Mexicans, supplies the backbone of profit to maintain the most alluring resort on the North American continent, supplies a tribute which finances the schools, highways and public improvements of Lower California, and offers Mexican politics one of its most important plums. Because every other below-the-border attraction—in liquor, food, entertainment, luxurious resort surroundings—has been dependent indirectly upon gambling to sustain it, no audit of the actual profits could ever be made. . . .

The profits of a nothing-for-something industry—no matter how fascinating and colorful the industry, and no matter how extensive the profits—are unhealthy for the community in which they are exploited. San Diego should seek no part of them. . . .

We have no data for a dollars-and-cents reply, and a moralizing answer is a matter of choice—or a matter of taste. It is impossible to glance lightly at the pitiful plight of 15,000 unfortunates across the line, suddenly bereft of a means of livelihood. In the final analysis, though, gambling is a doomed industry, and to postpone its doom in any place is merely to prolong an illusion. The closed paradise was a fools' paradise, deriving its vast profits out of revenue from a picturesque lie. Revenue is only one side of the picture of this paradise. Ruin is the other.—*San Diego (Calif.) Union.*

Not Quite What He Anticipated



A Whiff of Perfume From the Hills

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As I read in the Monitor a story about picking blueberries, the years swept away and I was a lad on windblown, parched hills, questing for those same cool berries. I felt them under my fingers again, round, cool and plump. I remembered the sound they made as they plunked into our tin pails.

We were small-town boys. And those same blueberries meant pot-bellied bottles on the shelf in the wintertime. But it was summer when we gathered them, with the drone of the distant locust and the sudden breathings of a cooling wind the only sounds. That, and the drip of the berries falling mellow in our pails.

There's an earlier season small-town boys will remember. It's the season when you shuck that burdensome winter coat; dream of listless days to come, and scent summer in its first sweet breaths. It's the season when you scent the arbutus growing boldly out in patches where the sun can find them while snow still lurks under the juniper bushes.

Georgie said: "The snow's almost gone. We won't need rubbers."

We left them behind in the school corridor and went past the muddy road to where the uplands had dried. Past the junipers, still footed in snow, and beyond, up the sandhills binding Lake Michigan, we climbed. Drier and warmer. Free, and the scent of the earth back again! And there where the sun hit, they were awake.

Full flowers, their petals out like hands to friends. Buds, ready to wake to the next warming sun. The air around them filled with their awareness. The scent of spring.

We filled our hands with arbutus and then turned down the hill, carrying our frail blooms back through shadowed snow, down the muddy road. I remember mother stood in the doorway.

"Oh," she said, "Oh, arbutus!— They're out this early!"

"Yes," said Georgie. "Nobody's got any before us. These are the first."

Mother took them from my hands and put her face deep in them, then held her bouquet out, straight-armed before her. "Arbutus are so sweet," she said. "So brave!"

"Jimmy," she told me, "it was kind of you to find me the first. Won't they be nice on the table." And she turned away to put them into water.

Granny sniffed them twice; lifted up the bowl and put her face in the petals and said, "They've never been this early." It made me feel good. And Dad said, "They are pretty little things!"

I'm sure the smell of arbutus always will make me sentimental.

J. S. P.

Detroit, Mich.

'Relief—and More Relief'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an editorial entitled "Relief—and More Relief," published in the Monitor, the question is asked: Is the relief system established in the United States going to become permanent?

Presenting varied aspects bearing on a solution of this most important problem, it is aptly stated that the key to the answer is in the attitude of the people. And this editorial advances the thought, "Possibly some permanent arrangement must be made to care for the slack caused by new machines putting men out of work. It being estimated that America's 1929 production could be achieved now with only 80 per cent of the labor required then."

This problem presents facts that cannot be ignored. Facts that must be recognized. Facts that have actually placed the economic world on the threshold of a new epoch. Facts that demand unprecedented treatment necessary to meet unprecedented conditions. The natural result of an inventive age, wherein the relation between competent and willing hands and the work to be performed has been thrown out of balance.

The evidence present on every hand is overwhelming. The development in hydro-electric energy, distributing and equalizing manufacturing possibilities, has dissipated advantages heretofore considered by old established manufacturing centers as permanent.

Modern machinery is no longer an exclusive facility, but is available to all parts and is rapidly being placed in successful operation throughout the remotest sections of the world. American-made machines have already curtailed and more or less disrupted our export demands. Markets developed and retained throughout the ages by reason of special trade crafts have been ruthlessly obliterated, and no longer exist, as a result of machine innovations.

Under the conditions of today, no nation, however powerful, can maintain exclusive standards, regardless of outside influence.

As truthfully stated in the editorial referred to, the key to the answer is the attitude of the people. Not only the people of the United States, but the enlightened people that constitute the leading nations of the world, acting as they must in a spirit of necessary co-operation.

MORRIS H. MILLS

Los Angeles, Calif.

Elections—Honest and Otherwise

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The inclosed remarks and observations are occasioned by the article "How Offices Are Paid For," which appeared in the Monitor.

The article in itself is a generalization and I object to generalizations on any subject because so often they are not true. Even the title has the earmarks of being chosen by intent to mesmerically influence the average reader into the acquiescence that all offices are bought and paid for.

From reading the article one would assume that the writer was not too honest in his conduct. He was a party to the sellout, considering that he bought that which was for sale—votes. In Connecticut, he would be amenable under the Corrupt Practices Act.

I do not wish to inject too much of the human I into this letter, but the point I wish to make is that not all elections are bought.

There were three candidates for seats in the State Senate of Connecticut in November, 1934, and they were elected without purchasing a vote either directly or indirectly. No jobs were promised, no tickets for entertainments or banquets were bought, nor were presents accepted. The three men who won the offices did not even contribute to the campaign fund of their own political party, the Socialist Party. I might remark in passing that the office of Senator in this State is a powerful office.

No, my friend from Texas, that is not the way all offices are paid for; it is simply the way offices within your own experience are paid for.

We in Bridgeport had a legislative program of improvements for the city and we promised the people to fight for that program if elected. That is the only way in which we bought votes. We were elected on that platform and secured every piece of legislation that we set out to; this in the face of the fact that we were only three out of 35 Senators.

Bridgeport, Conn. AUDUBON J. SECOR

Machiavelli and Treaties

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor, Mr. Salmon O. Levinson calls upon Mussolini to return to the reign of sanity and reason. This is a vigorous and clear clarion call to all Europe to live up to its professed civilization as embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations, of the Paris, or Briand-Kellogg Pacts, and most beautifully exemplified by the "World Court" as the final umpire and judicator between Ethiopia and Italy.

But is there really a genuine, bona fide, judicial case on the part of Mussolini? In the same issue you have given the key to the whole problem when you stated that "Refusal of Ethiopia to provide an outlet to the surplus population of Italy." If the United States of America were physically as impotent as Abyssinia, would not Mussolini have sent his black Shirt armies to a moderate zone and not to the tropics? To call on Mussolini to appear before the Court is to ignore his words and actions which declare his mistrust of all courts that do not obey his order or subscribe to his policy.

Mere signature of Covenants, of Kellogg Pacts, of International treaties, and all such binding contracts are instruments of expediencies, means to serve temporary ends, hence their revocation when they call its parties to reason and law. This is based upon Machiavelli's doctrines which enjoin Europeans to break their contracts if, by such unlawful action, they advance their own interests. It was a cardinal principle of early ages, to which Mussolini seems to look for inspiration, that engagements and understandings entered upon with other peoples of different faiths, cultures, or colors were not binding upon the faithful of continental Europe. It was the strict order of the Prophet Mohammed, and which was repeated by his immediate successors who ordered their generals and armies to "Keep and preserve all treaties you contract with other nations."

Columbus, Ohio. SELIM ABBOUD

The Wide Horizon

Parliament Wants Last Word

By Godfrey Lias

THE British Parliament, like the American Congress, is very jealous of its constitutional rights in the realm of foreign affairs, but an incident in the House of Commons recently, in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, serves to bring out the interesting fact that the Mother of Parliaments possesses far more restricted rights than its eldest daughter in such matters.

When Mr. Anthony Eden, Minister for League of Nations Affairs, visited Rome some weeks ago, he put forward a plan on behalf of the British Government for settling the Italo-Ethiopian dispute by ceding a piece of British Somaliland to Ethiopia so as to give the latter country an outlet to the sea. On his return to London, he told the House of Commons that he had made this offer. Members were up in arms at once. The first protest came from a government supporter.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Foreign Secretary, tried to suppress the questioner. The House must trust the Executive Government in these matters, he said severely. Otherwise the whole basis of government is destroyed. But the objector stuck to his guns. It is "a matter of vital principle," he declared. The cession of British territory and the handing over of British subjects to an alien government must rest with the House of Commons.

* * *

Sir Samuel then hastily explained that there has been "no question whatever of going behind the back of the House." The proposal, he added, had been put forward "tentatively," because there was "an urgent necessity for the Government to take whatever steps they thought fit to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of a very dangerous situation." The tentative suggestion, however, had been turned down and there, he supposed, the matter ended.

But what would have been the position if Signor Mussolini had accepted the offer? Sir Samuel did not answer that question. Indeed, it would have been very difficult for him to give a satisfactory reply just at that moment, for if he had said, as he no doubt would have liked to say, that the ultimate decision lay with Parliament, he would have laid himself open to the retort: What about the Anglo-German Naval Agreement which came into force on the day it was signed—in other words, before Parliament had even seen it?

The fact is that Parliament, unlike Congress, has had to fight a battle to gain any control at all over foreign affairs. Even today its control is by no means complete. Whereas the American written Constitution gives the Senate full charge of treaty-making in conjunction with the President, the unwritten English Constitution theoretically leaves treaty-making to the King and in practice to the King and his ministers. Only since the time of the first Labor Administration in 1924 has it been the regular constitutional practice to submit all treaties to Parliament before they are ratified.

But there is no legal necessity for Parliament to be consulted, nor is it necessary for either house to pass a vote approving the treaty. Indeed, in December, 1924, a Conservative Government deliberately repudiated the pledge its predecessor had given to consult Parliament. But the Anglo-German Naval Agreement appears to have been the first occasion on which the Labor Government's precedent has not been followed.

In spite of this lapse, however, it is now the accepted view that though the British Government negotiates treaties, Parliament has the last word. If the House of Commons disapproved ratification of any treaty, the Government would either have to resign or dissolve Parliament. It would be in the highest degree unlikely that a treaty would be ratified in the face of a hostile Parliament.

* * *

Thus the British Government, although theoretically a free agent, has in practice to make pretty sure of its ground before committing the country to any particular agreement. But the House of Commons, unlike the American Senate, still has no right to change even a comma of the treaty whether by appending a rider or by any other method. Parliament's role consists solely in accepting or rejecting the dish that is put before it. It has no hand in preparing the proffered fare. Nor can it add either pepper, salt or seasoning to it.

Moreover, only treaties and conventions have to be ratified. An exchange of notes need only be signed. The Anglo-German Naval Agreement was arrived at by means of an exchange of notes.

Even if the agreement had been of such a kind that the House of Commons ignominiously turned the Government out of office the next day, Great Britain would have been legally bound by the signature of its Executive. Great Britain's only safeguard is the fact that it trusts its Government not to make a fool of itself.

Not a voice so far has been raised in Parliament against the fact that the Anglo-German Naval Agreement was negotiated behind its back. However, the objections brought against the proposed cession of territory to Ethiopia seem to indicate that the present constitutional position is felt to be open to criticism. It is a state of affairs which certainly the American Senate would not tolerate.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Drawing by Robert Charles Haun

Wanted: A Foreign Policy

By James P. Pope

United States Senator From Idaho, Member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

THOSE WHO SEE THE PARTICIPATION of the United States in the Universal Postal Union, the International Telegraphic Union, the Trade Mark and Copyright Convention, the Opium Convention and many other activities of the League of Nations, as well as in the International Labor Organization, and who know of our treaties of amity, commerce and extradition, might be inclined to think the foreign policy of the United States is devoted to active and wholehearted co-operation with other nations of the world. They might believe, in fact, that our "good neighbor" attitude, which receives so much lip service, is a reality.

Those, however, who see our rejection of the League of Nations, the World Court and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty are likely to reach exactly the opposite conclusion.

Wise, indeed, would be the man who could successfully delimit a foreign policy for these United States.

In order to examine that series of international incidents constituting our diplomatic experience, in an effort to deduce a definite foreign policy, we must bear in mind the governmental mechanism through which that foreign policy is determined. The treaty-making power shall be vested, says the Constitution, in the President, acting with the advice and consent of two thirds of the Senate. No other direct provision, having to do with international relations, is contained in our fundamental law. The executive branch of the Government has, however, set up a Department of State with which to meet individual problems of an international status as rapidly as they may arise.

Irrespective of their preconceived outlooks on foreign affairs, our Secretaries of State have followed a fairly consistent policy in dealing with the immediate problems with foreign nations that arise from day to day in the administration of that office. Once a Secretary of State is ensconced in his elaborate offices, surrounded by paintings of his respected predecessors and with his files of precedents at his elbow, he usually follows the path already blazed. He does not determine broad foreign policies, nor decide ultimate questions of great international import. He must deal with specific problems as they arise. He may be concerned today by an impending encroachment upon American financial interests in a foreign land. He may be concerned tomorrow by the imprisonment of an American citizen abroad for a violation of some law peculiar to the offended sovereign. He must, if he is to discharge faithfully the duties of his high office, confine his attentions to a constantly increasing mass of individual complaints, contests and mishaps.

Among State Department personnel are a group of career diplomats and international lawyers. As they work out the daily problems of diplomacy, their solu-

tions are based on such international law and custom as exist. In that phase of our foreign policy it is safe to say that, in general, the United States proceeds along the lines of international co-operation and good neighborliness. To this experience might be ascribed the fact that most, if not all, Secretaries of State have actively favored a broad policy of international co-operation among nations. Numerous matters of insufficient import to be classed as treaty subject matter are never brought to the attention of the Senate or the public at large.

Another class of foreign problems which are too large to be adjusted by the State Department alone are handled as executive agreements.

For example, the United States and Great Britain entered into an agreement for reciprocal recognition of certificates of airworthiness for imported aircraft in October, 1934. An executive agreement between Haiti and the United States in July, 1934, provided for the withdrawal of our military forces from that nation. The Executive has signed compacts for military missions to various nations, the most recent one being with Brazil in May, 1934. Agreements vitally affecting the commercial relations of the United States have been effected by the United States with Czechoslovakia and the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

Notwithstanding the attitude of the United States Senate, or rather a militant minority of it, toward the League of Nations, our Executive made effective on Jan. 23, 1934, an agreement to register treaties and other international agreements of the United States of America with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

This portion of our international "laundry" is likewise not referred to the Senate. The Constitution itself does not, in any provision, authorize the use of executive agreements. They have grown up apparently by usage and custom. Some very responsible commentators have ascribed the growth of the executive agreement to an effort by the Executive to escape the heavy hand of the Senate in ratification by two-thirds vote.

* * *

All treaties, as such, are negotiated by the Executive and must, to become effective, be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. This procedure originally provided in the Constitution is the gamut through which all ultimate determinations of foreign policy must pass. I do not doubt that the constitutional fathers drafted the two-thirds requirement because of a desire to secure as nearly as possible the unquestioned assent of the American people to our dealings with foreign nations.

Whether or not it was so intended, the procedure adopted has resulted in placing the treaty-making power of the United States under the control of one third of the Senate. While it may effectively block a majority program, no minority has yet been able in any institution under majority rule to establish a definitely defined program of its own.

In any event, the United States Senate is the ultimate arbiter of our international policy and an appraisal of it can be obtained only by reviewing the course of action of the Senate on questions of foreign relations since the adoption of the Constitution.

Space permits only a superficial sketch of this phase of history. While America was in the process of obtaining its independence in the Revolutionary War it co-operated closely with France and other friendly nations. We did not at that time attempt or dare to act in defiance of the world powers. We were a debtor nation and a mere upstart in the world. We were, to a great extent, a "noble experiment" in democracy, on which Old-World powers indulgently gazed with tolerant interest. In the words of Washington, "our detached and distant situation" made it possible for the United States to keep aloof from Old-World politics. We occupied much the same position as the child reared in the old fashion of "being seen but not heard." We were in the world, but we were not, in any real sense, of the world.

For a number of years the foreign policy of the United States consisted of constant bickering and bargaining with other nations to keep our national head above water. As we grew stronger we were able to demand and receive greater respect from other nations. We still possessed the splendid isolation which Washington described, and consequently devoted our efforts toward establishing a policy of friendly but unyielding neutrality and isolation. We heretofore had minded our own business and had gratefully accepted any favors that world powers condescended to bestow upon us, but as we grew in strength and national spirit we began to demand greater respect for our rights abroad.

In 1798, America first made itself heard internationally, as a result of the "X Y Z affair," which led to a *de facto* state of war with France, although there was no formal declaration. At that time our territory and resources were growing rapidly and, without a backward step, we continued to present our demands for recognition throughout the world. Our struggle for neutral rights led directly to the War of 1812, and successful conclusion of that war, which we fortunately snatched from the fire, encouraged us further, until the sentiment of the time was embodied by Monroe in his famous Monroe Doctrine. The independent and vigorous attitude of a people just realizing their own strength led us to the acquisition of the Oregon Territory, Texas, and California.

With this background, which could be indefinitely elaborated, we graduated into twentieth-century diplomacy, possessing, whether we realized it or not, a definite responsibility to humanity as one of the great powers of the earth.

* * *

It must be remembered that at the beginning of the twentieth century the world was born again. Steam and electricity, telegraph, wireless and other factors of rapid transportation and communication had removed the intervening distance between the United States and Europe. We were close neighbors in daily contact with the Old World, whether or not we acknowledged the fact. The "detached and distant situation" to which Washington referred was of historical importance only. We had established, in so far as could be, a working, systematic code of international law on which was built up a system of neutrality conforming to the ideas we as a nation had pursued for more than a century. We had endeavored to assure ourselves of neutrality, although our isolation had been outgrown.

In other words, our neutrality during the period preceding the World War was a legal status only. Our forefathers were enabled to maintain neutrality by both a factual and legal background. Our situation at the beginning of this century was that of a "right" incapable of support from the practical application of current events. With the advent of the World War, when the Kaiser threw treaties and intangible concepts of international law to the winds and started his march through Belgium, our diplomats well knew that the foreign policy of the United States—neutrality and isolation—was to receive its baptism of fire.

Immediately after the outbreak of the war, Great Britain took advantage of what was, at the most, a questionable right to enlarge her contraband lists to include "everything except ostrich feathers." A belligerent nation has a right to prevent shipments of contraband to the enemy, but Great Britain's expanded lists and her added restrictions on goods shipped to neutral ports for transshipment to Germany incurred the vigorous protest of the United States. The continuance of the policy might eventually have led to war between the United States and Great Britain had it not been for the intervening failure of a neutral policy toward Germany.

* * *

In February, 1915, Germany proclaimed a war zone around the British Isles and warned that neutral vessels could not always be prevented from suffering from the attacks intended for enemy ships. The United States at once protested, warning the German Government that it would be held to "strict accountability" for the destruction of American ships and loss of American lives. Nevertheless, within a few weeks, two Standard Oil tankers had been torpedoed and the Lusitania was sunk. In response to our demand for disavowal and reparations therefor, Germany replied that her act was an act of self-defense. President Wilson's intention to dispatch a second note to Germany resulted in the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan, who gave the reason that a new note meant war.

Lloyd George once said that a "nation fighting for its life knows no law." Germany was fighting for its life and its policy was continued until the United States was forced by public opinion to declare war on the Central Powers and, presently, to expend many billions of dollars in property and an inestimable amount in human life.

Most of the American people are familiar with our World War experience and as a result are convinced that modern warfare brings loss to winner and loser alike. I have no doubt that this consideration was the motivating factor in President Wilson's frank and open repudiation of the policy of isolation and his life-spending efforts to achieve a change in American foreign policy to the end that international co-operation might be our keynote.

The Versailles Treaty, containing the covenant of the League of Nations, presented, in my opinion, the most important question of policy with which the Senate has ever been confronted. Too well known to bear repetition is the fact that a small minority of Senators who were opposed to the League of Nations defeated the treaty by cleverly switching their support to the reservationists in order that reservations could be adopted and then to the nonreservationists to defeat the treaty and prevent its ratification.

It is safe to say that those Senators who were successful in their efforts to prevent an official change in the American foreign policy and the creation of a program of co-operation among the nations of the world did not represent a constituency of more than 10 per cent or 20 per cent of the American people.

Our State Department, our Executive, and practically every other official of the Federal Government whose duty it is to deal in foreign affairs, diplomatically or commercially, knows that our course must eventually become that of a nation which realizes its responsibilities in the world community and contributes its fair share in maintaining the peace of the world.

It is safe to say, further, that such a policy is the policy in the minds of the great majority of the thinking people of the country. Nevertheless, the Senate's action on the Treaty of Versailles and its more recent action on the protocols of the Permanent Court of International Justice have given legal and official expression to a doctrine which might be said to have been our foreign policy in 1776.

* * *

Within the United States the detached observer sees a regrettable yet persistent tug of war between those who support a policy of national isolation and those who urge a modern policy in keeping with our position as a world power. The State Department treads softly along a rocky path between the old road and the new. The Senate minority advocates of isolation watch every treaty for signs of international co-operation. Whenever a controversial question of this character is involved it is a safe assumption that the proposed treaty will be defeated by the Senate.

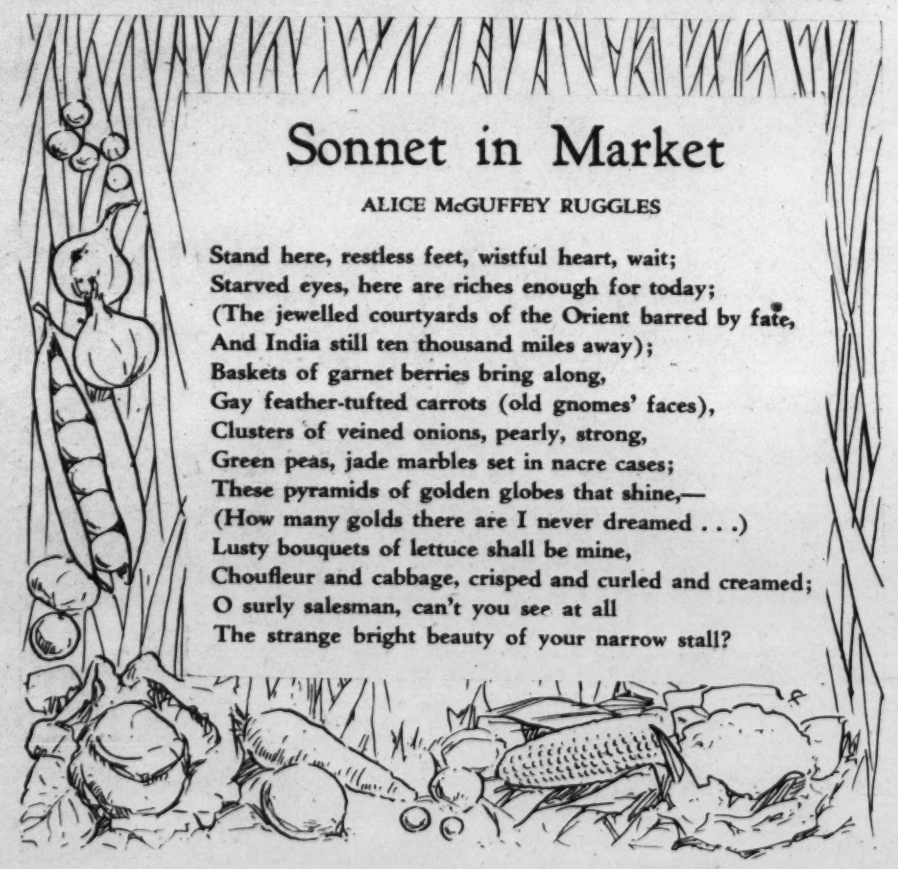
As Secretary of State John Hay once said: "A treaty entering the Senate is like a bull going into the arena. No one can say just how or when the final blow will fall—but one thing is certain—it will never leave the arena alive."

Thus we have, by reason of the power of one third of the Senate to defeat a treaty, a small minority with ability to frustrate the desire of the majority but without ability to establish a policy for the country.

We certainly do not, as a nation, possess any recognizable foreign policy. That distinction will never be ours so long as we rely upon our present policy-making machinery. A minority of the Senate can defeat the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty and the World Court. Sectional interests accomplished the one, and the saber rattlers and demagogues, stirring the embers of nationalism into flames of hatred, defeated the latter. At any time in the future that these questions are again presented the same interests will again beat the kettledrums.

The course of our foreign relations during the last 25 years has convinced me that it will be difficult to obtain a two-thirds majority of the Senate for a liberal and progressive policy of international co-operation. It would not be difficult to obtain a majority for such a policy, and recently much attention is being given to the method of action by a joint resolution of Congress. The Senate refused to ratify a treaty to annex Hawaii during McKinley's Administration and such annexation was accomplished by a joint resolution. Texas became a part of the United States by the same method. This nation became a member of the International Labor Organization in the same way. Other precedents for such action are available.

Eventually the majority will of the American people must control our foreign affairs as it controls our domestic policies, and perhaps not until then will America have a definite foreign policy.



Sonnet in Market

ALICE McGUFFEY RUGGLES

Stand here, restless feet, wistful heart, wait;
Starved eyes, here are riches enough for today;
(The jewelled courtyards of the Orient barred by fate,
And India still ten thousand miles away);
Baskets of garnet berries bring along,
Gay feather-tufted carrots (old gnomes' faces),
Clusters of veined onions, pearly, strong,
Green peas, jade marbles set in nacre cases;
These pyramids of golden globes that shine,—
(How many golds there are I never dreamed . . .)
Lusty bouquets of lettuce shall be mine,
Choufleur and cabbage, crisped and curled and creamed;
O surly salesman, can't you see at all
The strange bright beauty of your narrow stall?

Rhapsody on Gershwin

Although the Young American Composer Reached Fame Over an Unconventional Road, His Mastery of Music Has Been Crowned by the Chance to Write What He Wants to Write

By Janet Mabie

IT HAD THE AIR OF A FANTASY, trying to find George Gershwin. But, then, a young man who is at work writing the third act of the kind of thing he has been wanting to do since 1925 perhaps ought to be hard to find.

It appeared early and clearly that accomplices would be needed to find him. An address in New York can be a poor thing sometimes if it is three years old. Time was, with Gershwins, that you could wait outside a certain building and eventually Gershwins, many Gershwins, would come out, for they all lived in the same building in separate apartments, and you could then just pick your Gershwin. But that got broken up. Ira moved across the street from George. Father Gershwin moved across the street, too, but up the street instead of down. And, besides, what street was it anyhow?

Accordingly, the name "Gershwin" went fluting through the side streets of Manhattan, distributed in tones of inquiry by all and sundry who could be impressed into the hunt or might stumble on his trail. Returns drifted in, but for a long time no Gershwin.

* * *

Someone stared down a long cloister of memory and said wanly, "You might try Fire Island. Theatrical people always hide on Fire Island, when they want to get away from it all. It is wild and woolly, and you cannot tell the people from the trees."

A man drifted by a table in a cream and vermilion restaurant and said, idly, "I saw Ira Gershwin, standing under a street lamp, reading a paper at 3 o'clock this morning at Seventy-second Street and Fifth."

The implication was that, if Ira was in town, could George be far behind?

A girl at the Theater Guild said, with a kind of academic precision, "Oh, dear, no, we never see him in here, and he never calls up." That seemed rather to take care of the Theater Guild, though eventually he's got to step around there, for he is writing "Porgy" for the Guild.

A man who has something to do with arrangements for playing music over the radio gave a kind of moan and said, wearily, "I wish't I knew where he is myself, sister."

You could send a telegram, but who takes telegrams in if you know where to send them, and signs for them, and what becomes of them then?

In the end, of course, I found him just about where a young man writing a third act of the kind of thing he wanted to write since 1925 ought to be.

In his own home.

He was the one Gershwin who hadn't moved. (And at 3 o'clock in the morning Ira hadn't been so very far off, reading the paper under the light at Seventy-second Street and Fifth. Because the house is in Seventy-second Street.)

And it is a house. With a flight of stairs up to a second floor, and fine spaces, and long windows that let a man breathe and bring him no roar from the streets below. And paintings done by the head of the house. Lots of paintings.

A few years ago George Gershwin began to play with painting. He says there is design in melody, abstractive in counterpoint. He would sit in front of a mirror and paint himself; always stern, because one does not look amiably at oneself, sitting so, in front of a mirror. And he painted his Grandfather Gershwin, with the kind of an expression which made young Gershwins mind their manners. And he painted his father, who goes to opera

GEORGE GERSHWIN IN ACTION

He Has the Air of a Man Who Knows He Has Done Good Things but Prefers to View These Things as the Expression of Something Apart From Himself.

ANOTHER RHAPSODY?

Possibly. At Any Rate, the World Expectantly Awaits Anything Coming From These Talented Hands, Slender as Reeds but Strong as a Lion's Jaw.

because he likes it, and can sing a little, and whistle a great deal better. There is something vaguely of French modernism in his treatments, especially of the one of Grandfather; but later, Gershwin *fils* was to brush that aside, saying it didn't mean anything to him, as he didn't paint like anything or like anyone, only painting what he felt.

He came clacking down the stairs in blue sandals, some rather scrubby looking slacks and a casual working shirt. He said, "Will you excuse me for the way I look?" and made a motion away from the severity of a very man's library in brown leather and carved paneling, to the lighter feeling of a drawing room with one of the Hammond organs at one end, and two grand pianos at the other, and some very squshy sofas and things in between. A Picasso looked down from the west wall with a certain arrogant poise. Some pale pink flowers glimmered in a tall silver vase. Gershwin had in his hands a fat book of music manuscript bound in thick green paper, and he patted it with a kind of affection and said, "Two acts," rather like a little boy patting his stomach after splendid gingerbread.

Gershwin is a happy man. That is, at the moment he is happy. It was once said of him that the best blues writer in the world has to lie in wait for himself to get over the blues before he can write.

But now he is doing "Porgy," and it is what he meant in 1925 when he said, with a touch of unbelief, that some day he would like to write an opera which would be a melting pot of New York, really indigenous and serious enough to last, as men set the lasting qualities of such things.

When the Guild decided to do "Porgy" as a musical production, they told him he could cast the show. That was in deference to his experience as a man of the theater, who might be presumed to know what he was after, as the composer of the music, and what the public would be after, in satisfaction and enjoyment.

But we ought to have a brief look at Gershwin's past, because it is one of the fine pasts that a person may have, leading up to an equally satisfying present and a future without perceptible limitation.

The Gershwins weren't poor and they weren't rich. About the time young George began to stand barefooted and in what, saving euphemism, can only be called thin cotton pants, outside a penny arcade in 125th Street, listening entranced to Rubenstein's Melody in F played on a fearful contraption of whirring wheels and thumping arpeggios—a slight difference of opinion between Rubenstein and the gentleman who made the music machine—the elder Gershwins decided that, if it was music George wanted, it would be music that he should have.

They got him a piano, and it was a great day when it came in through the window. George went to Public School No. 25, and in his class was a boy named Maxie Rosenzweig, who was to become Max Rosen, the violinist, and explain to George that he was wasting his time, for it wasn't in him—and wouldn't be—to be a musician.

Gershwin's boyhood was spent to the drumbeat of the Spanish-American War and its aftermath.

* * *

In 1913, he heard the Philharmonic play. He left the grammar school immediately and got a job as a song plugger at Remick's, for $15 a week. At night the manager sent him out to restaurants and cafés to plug songs. Jerome Kerns was a great name, and young Gershwin could tell that there was money to be made in popular music.

He found a friend who knew Irving Berlin and agreed to introduce him. It was like meeting Napoleon. Berlin said nice things to him, and encouraged him in the impersonal way inevitable be-

(Continued on page 14)

Humor at Scotland Yard

Even the Grimly Serious Business of Crime Detection Holds Its Laughs, Particularly When Some "Bobby" Spices His Report With Splashes of Wit

By Frank Elliott

WHERE ENGLAND MAKES AND ENFORCES LAW

Houses of Parliament Appear at the Left, Scotland Yard's New Quarters at the Right.

WHEN I WAS in America in the fall of 1930 studying police work, I was told more than once by prominent officials that they could have guessed I came from Scotland Yard because of my Scottish accent. This remark delighted my police friends on the west of the Atlantic, because they knew that I was not a Scot and that Scotland Yard, situated in the center of London, has no more connection with Scotland than New York City has with the cathedral town of York in England.

It is customary to talk of the "grim portals" of Scotland Yard. There is in fact nothing grim about them, except perhaps to the guilty conscience of the evildoer. It is true that the work done inside the Yard is often rather grim, but this must inevitably be the case with any work which closely concerns the liberty and perhaps the life of a fellow creature. Any alleviation in the way of legitimate humor is welcome, especially if, as in the case of the American joke I have quoted, it is unconscious.

There is nothing particularly humorous in the crime of horse-stealing. It is not the kind of offense you would expect to come across often in London, unless you remember that the 700 square miles which compose Greater London, and which is the area controlled by the Metropolitan Police, include a fair amount of ground which is at least partially rural. But a certain constable did manage to extract humor from one such crime, not for himself but for the benefit of those who had to read his report.

Three horses had been stolen from a field and a message was circulated for police to be on the lookout for them. This constable had the good fortune to recover the horses and capture the thieves. The way he reported it was that, acting on information received, he proceeded to a certain place and there saw the horses, each being ridden by one of the prisoners. "Being unable to secure assistance, I surrounded them and took them to the police station." The idea of one man being of such ample proportions as to surround three horses and three men was distinctly pleasing. If he had only said that he "rounded them up," which no doubt was what he wanted to say, the records of the Yard would have suffered thereby.

Probably the most famous minute ever written at the Yard was by one of my predecessors. He was not fond of reading through long reports and had evolved a minute which generally met the case and passed responsibility to his subordinates. On the docket of one such report he minuted in his usual way "Take usual steps." Unfortunately the case was entirely exceptional, and thus there could be no "usual steps." So his harassed department sent the file back to him with "Respectfully resubmitted for directions. This is a special case." He was not at a loss for a moment. Taking his pen quickly he wrote "Usual steps in special cases," thus enriching the records of the Yard with a gem which has never been surpassed.

Very early in my police career, I found that it was good policy occasionally to take a lighter tone in my minutes. A man had driven recklessly at a road junction and had not only disobeyed the signal of the traffic pointsman but had caught his leg with the bumper and rolled him in the mud. Instead of expressing concern, the driver leaned back in his seat and roared with laughter. The obvious minute "summons" was placed on the file by the Traffic Branch and sent to me for my initials. I initialed it, but added a few words in my own hand, "Perhaps the P. C. will have the last laugh."

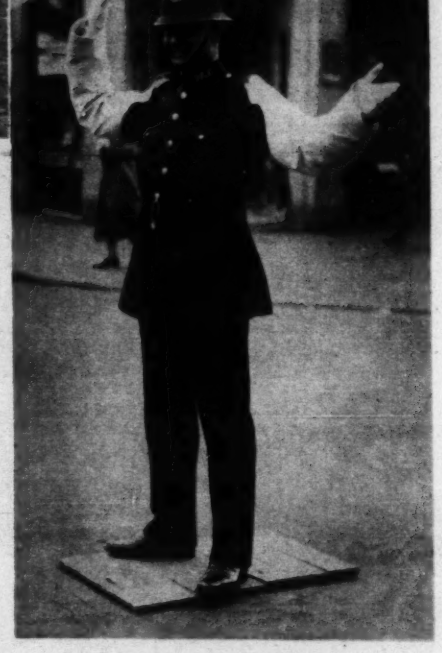
The superintendent of the division paid me a visit on the following Wednesday. All the superintendents come to the Yard that day to draw the weekly pay for their men. He had the particular file in his hand and said that he hoped that I would not mind his stating that minutes like mine did a great deal of good. First, it showed that I took an interest in the case. Secondly, it had pleased the division's sense of humor. Lastly, he added rather naïvely, it showed that I had read the reports.

So after that I lost no opportunity of adding a few words in lighter vein. No scintillating wit was needed, only a touch of the most obvious, but not unsympathetic, humor.

Chiefs of police should realize that the junior ranks detest above all things the necessity of writing out reports. When possible, forms for reports are prepared so that the writing is reduced to a minimum. For instance, the form for reporting cases of speeding is printed in skeleton, and one part contains the heading, "Statement made by driver when told he would be summoned."

I noticed that such reports from one division always gave under this heading the formula, "No reply." So I sent for the superintendent and he said he would look into the matter. Ever afterward three out of four of the offending drivers ceased to be dumb, but their remarks were not illuminating. They said either "You want a job," or "You ought to be catching burglars," or "Make it as light as you can." It was a singular instance of mass production of three models.

I gained a little sidelight, if it were needed, by witnessing on that division, unknown to the officers concerned, a case of a young man caught speeding. For five solid minutes he poured out as fluent a stream of invective as I have ever heard, to which the officers listened with patience and interest. How could this long flow of words be compressed into the brief space provided on the form for "Statement of Driver"? I felt no doubt how it would be summarized, and my expectation was confirmed when I received the report. The statement in its condensed form was "No reply."



THE LAW SMILES

Perhaps, Because the Board This "Bobby" Stands On Prevents His Sticking to Pavements During Heat Wave.

In my pre-police days I had the advantage (though I would not have used that word at the time) of knowing what it was to fall foul of the law. Once, when I was an undergraduate at Cambridge, I was tempted to cycle on the footway in order to avoid an unpleasant stretch of flints spread on the surface of a country road. I was caught, summoned, and fined five shillings. Again, I was caught speeding at 27 miles an hour, the maximum legal limit being 20 miles, and was fined £1. Neither of these offenses could be deemed to "connote moral turpitude," but I still remember the mental discomfort I suffered at the thought of having to appear in a police court as a defendant. I found that I was not alone in this feeling, and that to many people, especially women, such appearance is terrifying, both in anticipation and in fact.

My experience has benefited a large number of people, for before I retired from Scotland Yard a system was established under which many thousands of persons every year received a polite letter of caution, instead of a peremptory summons to appear before a court of law to answer for their offenses. This system has two results. First, each summons on an average involves the expenditure of not less than two hours of the working time of two policemen in attending court and giving evidence. Taking it at four hours of police time saved, there is half the working day of an officer released for his duties of protecting life and property or regulating traffic.

Secondly, it is contrary to the general run of human nature for the recipient of a cautionary letter not to have a certain feeling of gratitude for not being summoned, and this must tend to the maintenance of good relations between the public and the police. But for the existence of such relations, some 20,000 police could not control 8,000,000 citizens in Greater London, fearlessly and unarmed.

During the war, when it was easy for the best of citizens to offend against one or other of the multifarious emergency regulations, our consistent practice was never to proceed against anyone holding a high post in the fighting forces or against any member of the Government. It fell to me to caution them personally, not an enviable duty.

In a single day there came to my room to receive cautions a member of the Army Council, one of the Sea Lords of the Admiralty, a member of the Cabinet and a member of the India Council. Each of them made things easy for me, for the job was odious to me as well as to them, except the Cabinet Minister. He came in full of wrath and outraged dignity, but the situation was saved by one of the office cats. Unsuspected by me, it had curled itself in my armchair, and the sudden superimposition of some 200 pounds of Minister upon its slumbers aroused violent protests of voice and claw. This had the effect of the appearance of the "monstrous crow" when Tweedledum and Tweedledee were "about to have a battle." The Minister "quite forgot his quarrel."

The Commissioner's original idea was that a Cabinet Minister was too important a personage to bring to the Yard to receive a caution, but that I should instead attend at his office. I paid only one such visit. The Minister in question received me very coldly, rang his bell for a stenographer, and told her that he required a shorthand note of what passed between us. I said to her, "Young lady, the only note that you need take is that I attended here by direction of my chief to caution the Minister for an offense against the Defense of the Realm Regulations. I have now done so." And I left the presence. After this, the Commissioner decided that the venue had better be at the Yard.

Elves of the Snow

To the Lapps, Time Means Nothing and Money Is of Little Importance, Which May Explain Why They Lead a Happy Existence

By Michael Winch

AWAY UP IN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, in the extreme north of Scandinavia, lives a strange race of people, the Lapps, whose existence is of some importance to more southerly folk, for (so at least our ancestors believed) they are the custodians of the winds. "They tye three knottes," says an old Elizabethan traveler's tale, "on a strynge hangyng at a whyp." When they loose one of these knottes they "rayse tollerable wynds." And when they loose the third, why, then "they rayse playne tempestes as in old tyme they were accustomed to rayse thunder and lyghtnyng."

Whatever tricks the Lapps may have been up to in olden time, they are simple, harmless folk today. Tending their reindeer herds, as they have done for generations, they are among the happiest peoples in Europe. They rarely come into contact with the outside world and are ignorant alike of political, racial or economic problems. Yet, since the states of which they are citizens have reached a high level of material development, it is legitimate to wonder what the future holds in store for them. Will they be driven from their lands by powerful neighbors and crushed before the advancing civilization before they have had time to adapt themselves? For the moment, happily, this seems extremely improbable.

* * *

The Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish governments, under whose jurisdiction the Lapps fall, have, with tolerance characteristic of Scandinavia, assured the Lapps complete enjoyment of their liberties. Moreover, as the rare excursions of the Lapps into regular employment, whether in the newly developed mines at Kiruna or on the railway, have not shown that they are adapted for any life other than their own, the Swedish and other governments are even going so far as to urge the Lapps to develop along the traditional lines of their own culture. In this direction much admirable work is being done by the nomad schools. The motive is partly, perhaps, apprehension lest the race of reindeer watchers should dwindle, but more especially a genuine altruism.

Of an elflike demeanor, and totally unlike the other inhabitants of Scandinavia, the Lapps are a fascinating people. Tiny, they have a cast of features which, in spite of the marked absence of the enigmatic oblique eyes, is distinctly Mongol. Whence they originally came is a matter of some conjecture. Their language is closely akin to the Finnish, but experts believe that this was substituted for another, now completely lost, some 2000 years ago. It is generally held that the Lapps, at a still earlier date, migrated to their present home from the farther parts of Asia, wandering slowly across the steppes.

The north of Sweden, in which the majority of the Lapps eventually chose to settle, is unsuited for agriculture except on the narrow seaboard. Inland, mile after mile of stony plains permit no growth save whortleberries and birch scrub. Farther to the west are stony hills. In the distance these appear to be covered with grass, but, on closer approach, one learns that the green color is only that of the inevitable birch. Then on the borders of Norway are high mountains on whose peaks the snow never melts. Thus, from the earliest times, the Lapps have been forced to depend for subsistence solely on their reindeer, and these animals have in consequence acquired such importance that they completely dominate the lives of their owners.

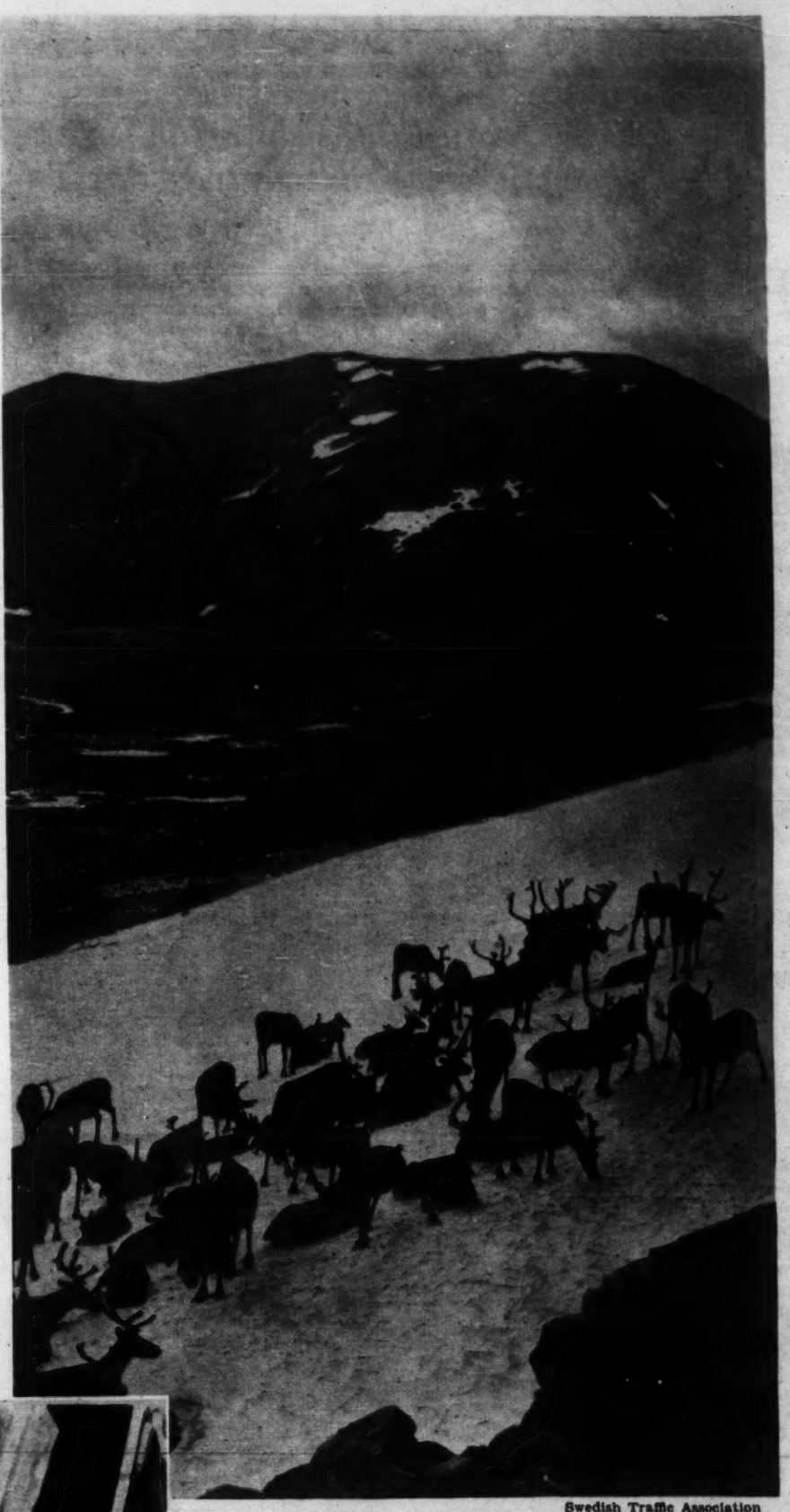
The needs of the Lapps are few, but the deer can make abundant provision for nearly all of them. Meat, milk, bedding, thread, bone for making needles and so forth, all are ready at hand. Moreover, each deer being worth about $10 in the open market, a cash income is also obtainable. As a family may possess anywhere from 200 to 2000 deer, this income is often considerable, far exceeding that of many Swedish peasants. But life is not quite as simple as it sounds. The animals have to be carefully watched. They elect to spend winter in the lowlands, summer in the mountains. And the Lapps, not daring to lose them from sight, are obliged to do the same.

Fortunately, the reindeer are sufficiently conservative in their habits to return to the same place each successive winter and summer. Their owners, therefore, can establish homes both in the hills and lowlands.

These homes are of the simplest construction, in the hills consisting invariably of circular earth huts. Though a door and glazed windows are the rule, smoke from the central hearth is emitted through a hole in the roof. Floors usually consist of a layer of birch branches; wooden floors are only found in cases where the open hearth has been replaced by a stove. The use of stoves, however, is becoming rapidly more common, for even Lapp eyes find the smoke of an open hearth unpleasant. The huts have no appurtenances whatever save, near by, a smaller hut of identical construction which is used as a larder.

* * *

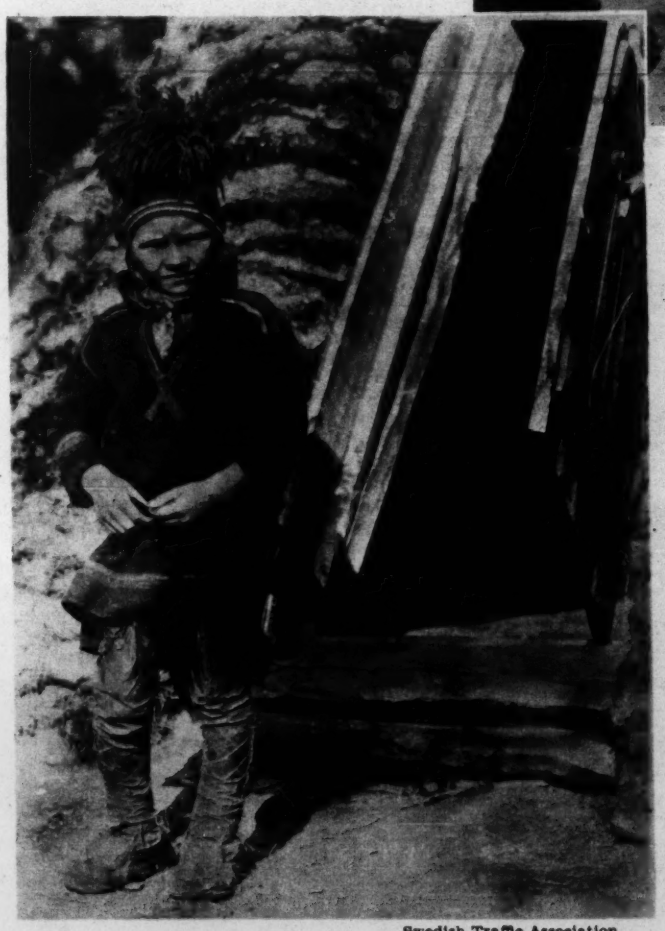
On first sight, scattered over a stony hillside, or on the shores of a lake, each some quarter of a mile from the other, the huts resemble nothing so much as giant anthills. They are neither damp nor uncomfortable. True, it is hard to see out of the window, but, stretched by the fireside on a bed of soft birch twigs and reindeer skins, one could demand no pleasanter place in which to spend the night. Lapland is rich in folklore, and then is the time for storytelling.



Swedish Traffic Association

REINDEER—THE LAPLANDER'S DOWRY

Upon These Animals the Lapp Depends for Subsistence, Some Families Owning as Many as 2000 Deer.



Swedish Traffic Association

ENTRANCE TO LAPP HUT

Remote as They Are From Civilization, the Lapps Are Learning to Use Stoves and Wooden Flooring for Their Crude, Earth Dwellings.

In general, the Lapps are found close to their homes. The arrival of a stranger is greeted by the barking of many dogs. Then out of the hut will come the owner, a gnomelike little figure in a kind of tunic and trousers of blue serge, ornamented with red braid, and a blue, peaked cap topped by a vast red pompon. Even here, in a land where clothes are all homemade, the zipper fastener is a familiar object. Perhaps, too, there will be children, dressed, whether boys or girls, exactly like their father. They are a shy, gentle people to strangers: the men's faces may light up with a smile, but both time and understanding are necessary before their complete confidence can be gained.

Inside the hut there will probably be a cradle, but little substantial furniture. Under these conditions, it is somewhat surprising to find such things as a sewing machine and an alarm clock, or to see Mrs. Lapp busily engaged in the preparation of canned beans, bearing an American trade name. It is on these few adjuncts of modern civilization alone that the Lapp seems to think it worth while spending his money.

* * *

Perhaps the two most exciting days in the whole Lapp year are those on which the reindeer start to move. For some time previously a change in the weather will have been rumored. Then word goes round that the deer are definitely moving. Sledge deer, rearing and buffeting, are harnessed to the "pulka" (small sledges made of stretched hide and somewhat resembling canoes in shape); food and tents for the journey are hastily packed up; and all the inhabitants of the village set off at a gallop across the glistening snow. The journeys are long, taking from two to

(Continued on page 15)

Decline of the Pen

The Typewriter Started a Revolution in Writing Methods Now Reaching a Point Where Kindergartners Are Taught by Machine

By Pearl P. Strachan

FEW INDEED ARE THE PRODUCTS which today can boast sales increases of more than 50 per cent in a twelve-month. Rare is the showroom in which *all* the desks are constantly used, and order books rapidly filling. Yet the typewriter figures go steadily up.

What an interesting cross-section of humanity streams in and out of the narrow "dollar-a-week" shop, sandwiched between the lunch bar on the one hand and the beauty parlor on the other. A manicurist who is taking a university extension course in short story writing makes her tenth payment on a gay, little, green portable. An elderly freelance negotiates for a rebuilt model without shift key. All capitals will do for him. A 14-year-old boy, dragging a bewildered mother by the hand, can hardly wait to get his fingers on the polished keys. The make, the style, the color doesn't matter. All typewriters are alike to him. The main thing is to get one. He has been induced, by radio advertising, to save his dimes for the $3 deposit. *Won't* the fellows stare when he hands in his homework *typewritten!*

He will have to practice. And he will have to watch his spelling. You can't, when you're typewriting, make something that might be either an *o* or an *a*; an *i* or an *e*; an *m* or an *n*, the way you can in longhand. No such opportunity for ambiguity.

* * *

The typewriter has revolutionized business. It has emancipated the working woman from manual labor, which was the only thing available formerly to the woman of moderate education. It has lightened the work of editors and proofreaders. It is now making its influence felt in the educational field. So common has typewriting become among students that college professors are blandly requesting typewritten papers from them. In some American cities kindergarten children are allowed to use portables in learning the technique of writing.

Entertaining are some of the anecdotes concerning the prejudices which the typewriter has had to dispel. Not so many years ago, it is recorded, a member of a famous London firm, affectionately referred to even in his seventies as "Young Tom Hodge," protested vociferously against the introduction of the telephone and those "newfangled things called typewriters," which were, in his estimation, doubly objectionable because they entailed the employing of woman operators.

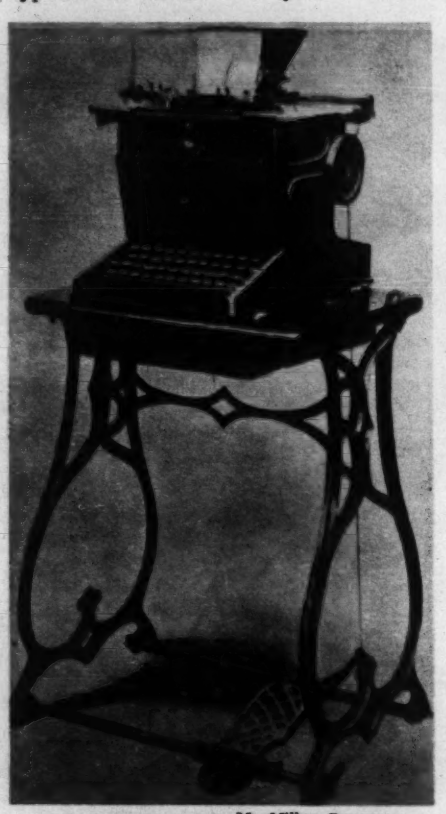
* * *

Mark Twain, the first author known to have produced typewritten manuscripts, described his experience in Harper's Weekly:

"I saw a type machine for the first time in—what year? I suppose it was 1873—because Nasby was with me at the time and it was in Boston. . . . The salesman explained it to us, showed us samples of its work, and said it could do 57 words a minute—a statement which we frankly confessed we did not believe. So he put his type girl to work and we timed her by the watch. She actually did the 57 in 60 seconds. We were partly convinced, but said it probably couldn't happen again. But it did. We timed the girl over and over again, with the same result always. She won out. She did her work on narrow slips of paper and we pocketed them as fast as she turned them out."

On arriving home, however, he discovered the same stock phrase on each of the slips. It is evidently the one he used also, for after purchasing a machine for $125, he practiced "The boy stood on the burning deck," until, he relates, "I could turn that boy's adventure out at the rate of 12 words a minute." Then, he adds, "I resumed the pen for business and only worked the machine to astonish inquiring visitors. They carried off many reams of the boy and his burning deck."

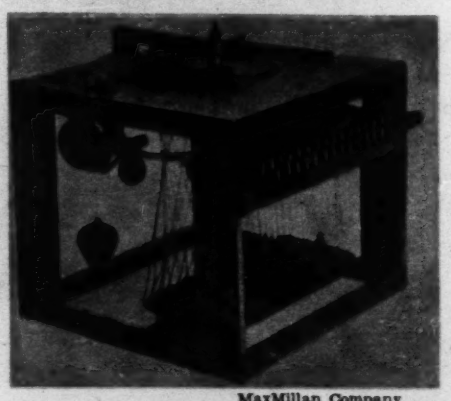
J. B. Priestley, in his recent book, "English Journey," states he has used typewriters for over 20 years. "I can see my first typewriter now," he writes; "it had the old double keyboard. . . . Typing then was a muscular activity. If you were not familiar with these vast keyboards, your hand wandered over them like a child lost in a wood. The noise might have been that of a shipyard on the Clyde. You would no more have thought of carrying about one of those grim iron structures than you would have thought of traveling with a piano."



MaxMillan Company

FIRST ON THE MARKET

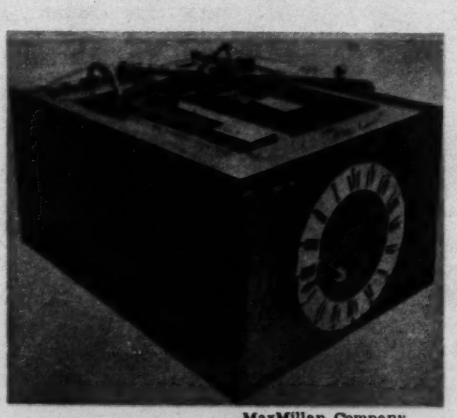
Manufacture of This Machine, Run by a Pedal, Was Begun in 1873.



MaxMillan Company

AN 1868 MODEL

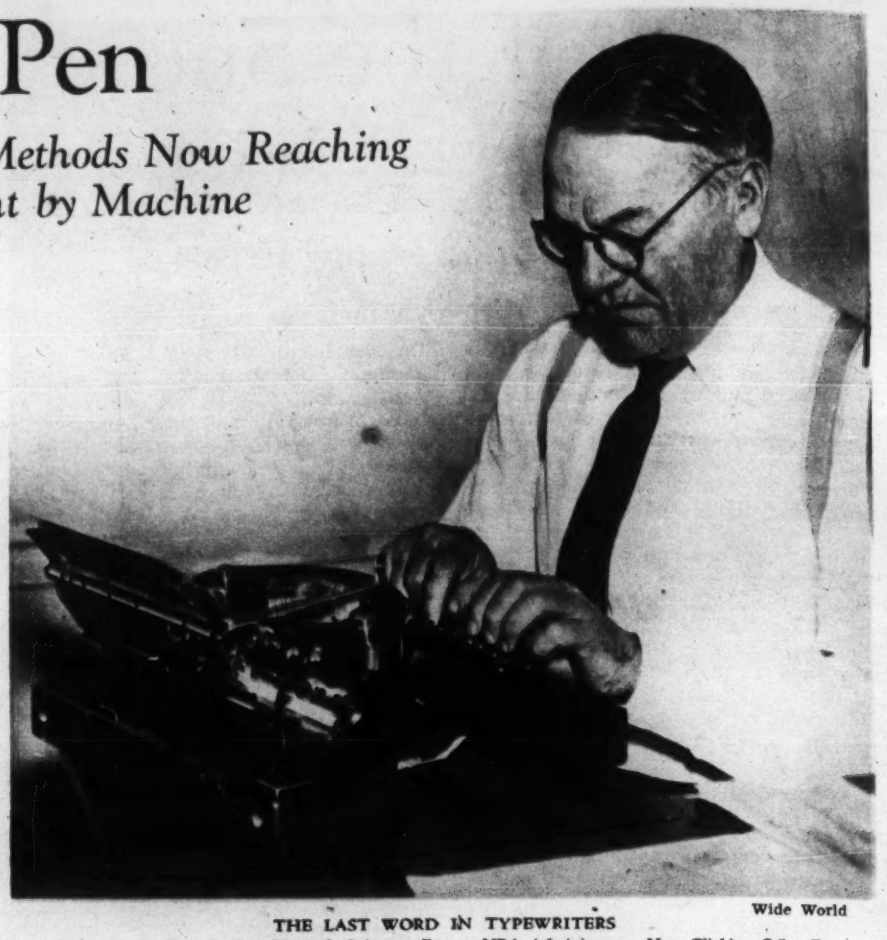
Patented by Three Americans, This Machine Vaguely Suggests the Modern Type. The Keys Protrude Near the Top.



MaxMillan Company

INVENTED IN 1829

That Year Saw the Start of Intensified Efforts to Produce a Serviceable Machine.



Wide World

THE LAST WORD IN TYPEWRITERS

Fingering the Keys Is Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Former NRA Administrator, Now Clicking Off a Few Hundred Words Daily for the Newspapers.

Just as some men talk of the cars they have driven, he says, he talks with fellow typewriter owners of the typewriters he has hammered at. He adds, "There is romance, the genuine glinting stuff, in typewriters, and not merely in their development from clumsy giants into agile dwarfs, but in the history of their manufacture, which is filled with raids, battles, lonely pioneers, great gambles, hope, fear, despair, triumph. If some of our novels could be written *by* the typewriters instead of *on* them, how much better they would be."

Although the first practical typewriter was invented by an American, Christopher Latham Sholes of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1867, there were numerous previous attempts to produce a writing machine. Records of the British Patent Office show that on Jan. 7, 1714, Queen Anne granted a patent to Henry Mill, an English engineer, for "an artificial machine or method for the impressing or transcribing of letters singly or progressively one after another." No model, drawing or description of the machine is known to exist. The same office records the application of Alexander Bain and Thomas Wright for a patent on a writing machine for use in connection with the telegraph.

There were numerous American inventions, including those of William Austin Burt, Charles Thurber, Samuel W. Francis. Doctor Francis's machine distinguished itself by printing at a speed *exceeding that of the pen!*

* * *

When Christopher Latham Sholes, Wisconsin editor, politician and anti-slavery agitator, had trouble with his printers, he tried to invent a typesetting machine. He failed in this but succeeded in bringing out, in collaboration with friends, Samuel W. Soulé and Carlos Glidden, an ingenious numbering machine, which inspired them to try a writing machine. Up to a certain point Soulé and Glidden worked with Sholes, but abandoned the invention before it was completed. James Densmore, an oil producer of Meadville, Penna., came to the rescue with the necessary funds. Thirty models were built in succession, and in 1871 the machine was ready for the market.

How the first typewritten envelope opened the door for the reception of the machine it produced is told by Henry Harper Benedict, at that time on the staff of E. Remington & Sons, Ilion, N. Y. He has recorded, "Mr. Philo Remington's office and mine communicated. One day I saw on the mantelpiece in his office an envelope addressed to him in something that looked like print. I asked him what it was. He said, 'Read it.' It proved to be a letter from one James Densmore, setting forth at considerable length the facts in connection with the invention of a machine to take the place of the pen, that is, to write by manipulation of keys."

* * *

Visitors to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, paid 25 cents to have a brief note typed to mail home to relatives or friends. Social correspondence on the typewriter, however, was "simply not done" until very recent years.

At the beginning of this century more than 100 different typewriters were on the market, and nearly 1700 patents had been granted to inventors of various models and improvements. Perhaps the most important development during the later stages of the writing machine's career has been the introduction of visible writing, the success of which is credited to the Underwood Company. As early as 1891, visible writing had been produced on the Williams and the Brooks. Later it was adopted by the L. C. Smith, the Remington, the Monarch, the Oliver, all of which have been widely popular. The Royal and Woodstock have been outstanding successes for some time also.

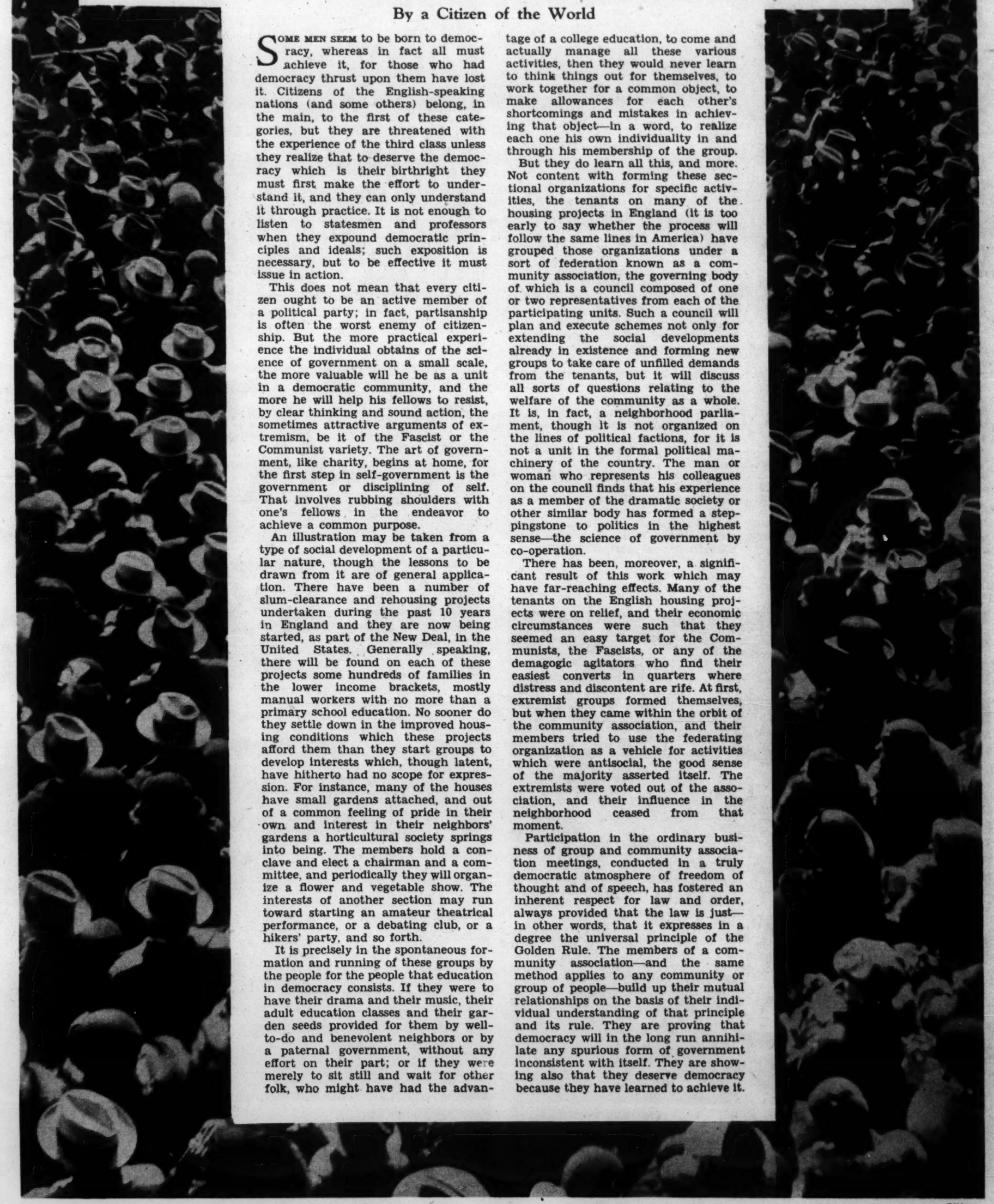
In the early days, when all typewriting students pounded out the famous practice sentence, "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party," there were no such things as typewriter ribbons. The typists bought ordinary ribbon from dry goods stores, soaked it in ink, dried it as well as they could, and wound it, with considerable hard work, on their machines.

Every year there is some novelty in the industry. The past few years have produced machines that run very quietly, machines run by electric current, machines operated by radio, and even machines which will type musical notes, keys, arpeggios and complicated musical markings. There have been machines available for some time that will type mathematical and scientific formulas. And there is a constantly increasing demand for more languages in the foreign field, already supplied with typewriters in many tongues.

Democracy Calls the Masses

But the Achievement of Democracy Rests Less on Platform Exposition Than It Does in the Application of Its Principles in Neighborhood Affairs

By a Citizen of the World



SOME MEN SEEM to be born to democracy, whereas in fact all must achieve it, for those who had democracy thrust upon them have lost it. Citizens of the English-speaking nations (and some others) belong, in the main, to the first of these categories, but they are threatened with the experience of the third class unless they realize that to deserve the democracy which is their birthright they must first make the effort to understand it, and they can only understand it through practice. It is not enough to listen to statesmen and professors when they expound democratic principles and ideals; such exposition is necessary, but to be effective it must issue in action.

This does not mean that every citizen ought to be an active member of a political party; in fact, partisanship is often the worst enemy of citizenship. But the more practical experience the individual obtains of the science of government on a small scale, the more valuable will he be as a unit in a democratic community, and the more he will help his fellows to resist, by clear thinking and sound action, the sometimes attractive arguments of extremism, be it of the Fascist or the Communist variety. The art of government, like charity, begins at home, for the first step in self-government is the government or disciplining of self. That involves rubbing shoulders with one's fellows in the endeavor to achieve a common purpose.

An illustration may be taken from a type of social development of a particular nature, though the lessons to be drawn from it are of general application. There have been a number of slum-clearance and rehousing projects undertaken during the past 10 years in England and they are now being started, as part of the New Deal, in the United States. Generally speaking, there will be found on each of these projects some hundreds of families in the lower income brackets, mostly manual workers with no more than a primary school education. No sooner do they settle down in the improved housing conditions which these projects afford them than they start groups to develop interests which, though latent, have hitherto had no scope for expression. For instance, many of the houses have small gardens attached, and out of a common feeling of pride in their own and interest in their neighbors' gardens a horticultural society springs into being. The members hold a conclave and elect a chairman and a committee, and periodically they will organize a flower and vegetable show. The interests of another section may run toward starting an amateur theatrical performance, or a debating club, or a hikers' party, and so forth.

It is precisely in the spontaneous formation and running of these groups by the people for the people that education in democracy consists. If they were to have their drama and their music, their adult education classes and their garden seeds provided for them by well-to-do and benevolent neighbors or by a paternal government, without any effort on their part; or if they were merely to sit still and wait for other folk, who might have had the advantage of a college education, to come and actually manage all these various activities, then they would never learn to think things out for themselves, to work together for a common object, to make allowances for each other's shortcomings and mistakes in achieving that object—in a word, to realize each one his own individuality in and through his membership of the group.

But they do learn all this, and more. Not content with forming these sectional organizations for specific activities, the tenants on many of the housing projects in England (it is too early to say whether the process will follow the same lines in America) have grouped those organizations under a sort of federation known as a community association, the governing body of which is a council composed of one or two representatives from each of the participating units. Such a council will plan and execute schemes not only for extending the social developments already in existence and forming new groups to take care of unfilled demands from the tenants, but it will discuss all sorts of questions relating to the welfare of the community as a whole. It is, in fact, a neighborhood parliament, though it is not organized on the lines of political factions, for it is not a unit in the formal political machinery of the country. The man or woman who represents his colleagues on the council finds that his experience as a member of the dramatic society or other similar body has formed a steppingstone to politics in the highest sense—the science of government by co-operation.

There has been, moreover, a significant result of this work which may have far-reaching effects. Many of the tenants on the English housing projects were on relief, and their economic circumstances were such that they seemed an easy target for the Communists, the Fascists, or any of the demagogic agitators who find their easiest converts in quarters where distress and discontent are rife. At first, extremist groups formed themselves, but when they came within the orbit of the community association, and their members tried to use the federating organization as a vehicle for activities which were antisocial, the good sense of the majority asserted itself. The extremists were voted out of the association, and their influence in the neighborhood ceased from that moment.

Participation in the ordinary business of group and community association meetings, conducted in a truly democratic atmosphere of freedom of thought and of speech, has fostered an inherent respect for law and order, always provided that the law is just—in other words, that it expresses in a degree the universal principle of the Golden Rule. The members of a community association—and the same method applies to any community or group of people—build up their mutual relationships on the basis of their individual understanding of that principle and its rule. They are proving that democracy will in the long run annihilate any spurious form of government inconsistent with itself. They are showing also that they deserve democracy because they have learned to achieve it.

Rittase

What Is Finger Painting

It Is a Means by Which the Artistry, Poetry and Rhythm in Every Child—a May Find Expression and Open the Gates to a New Freedom

By Elizabeth Yates

A LITTLE BOY IN ROME was asked if he went to school. "No" he replied. "But surely you go to school," someone prompted. He shook his head, eyes wide with honesty, "No, I don't go to school," he insisted, "I go to Miss Shaw's parties every day."

Ruth Faison Shaw, who taught children so entertainingly in her school in Rome, has made an important discovery which she has named finger paint. Not that she claims to be the first to encourage painting with hands, far from it. But she is the first to have developed such a medium for children which not only delights them but has definite educational value.

Miss Shaw is primarily a teacher, secondarily an artist and psychologist. Born in North Carolina, her father a Presbyterian minister, she comes from such a long line of teachers that every time a new member of the Shaw family is looking for a career all say, "Now this one must not be a teacher." But somehow teaching seems to be the only bent and the inevitable occupation. By the time Ruth Faison was 16 she had begun to teach. She might quite possibly still be teaching in the mountain schools of the South had the war not intervened. Swept along in that general urgency for usefulness, she went abroad and spent a number of years in active war work. Incidentally, she experienced five periods of imprisonment.

* * *

Miss Shaw laughed gaily as she told me of these episodes in her past. It was always so odd the things she was imprisoned for—being on the wrong side of a border, because she had been heard speaking English, because she was a blonde and must, of course, be the Czechoslovakian spy the authorities were on the alert for, and so on.

After this, her road led to Rome. Various members of the English-speaking colony there, as well as the American Ambassador, Richard Washburn Child, encouraged her to open a school for small children, which she did in 1921. Her views on education were modern and she employed them with dexterity and no little success. Some years previously, in the southern mountains of the United States, a father had taught his daughter the theory of fundamentals in education. Later, when that same daughter was teaching her own school, she employed those doctrines. A child learns as he makes things his own, as he convinces himself. Basic experience was the foundation of Miss Shaw's work with children.

"Give a child a dictionary and you won't need to teach him spelling," she said to me in that soft voice that has just the slightest trace of a southern drawl to it. "Teach him the fundamentals of mathematics and he will be eager to work out his own problems. Don't teach him the problems, as do many of the standard books on arithmetic.

"With the tiny children we teach arithmetic as we would tell a story. They sit in a group around me and I tell them that each one is the sum of the love and care bestowed on them—addition; we divide the group in half, some sit on one side of the room, some on the other, and they have had their first lesson in division; then from one group I take two of its members—subtraction. They love this procedure and with it grasp the principle of mathematics. Later, as they go about their own play, they make up games based on arithmetic. Does it sound quite simple? The whole process of teaching fundamentals is simple, but it constitutes lessons a child is not likely to forget."

Miss Shaw has a kind, understanding face which is not quick in showing expression. Always she must win a child's confidence, and she does that as she lets him tell her his story and does not show by any intimation her own thoughts upon it. Her eyes are clear and gray. You know she is your friend when first you meet. You still would feel it if you had never met her and merely passed her on the street. The morning that I visited with her in her studio

WATER GRASSES
This Masterpiece Was Made by a 10-Year-Old Boy With Only His Fingers, a Bucket of Water and Paint for Tools.

MISS SHAW (CENTER) LOOKS ON
Smearing Their Hands With Paint, the Children Use Their Fists, Arms, Thumbnails and Palms to Bring Out in Color the Delicate Flight of Youthful Imaginations.

A BIT OF ADVANCE WORK
Such Work Requires a Delicate Sense of Balance and Co-ordination of Movement.

WHAT WILL YOU HAVE?
A Seascape With Foaming Waves or a Meadow and Soft Grasses? There Is No Limit to Finger-Painting Conceptions.

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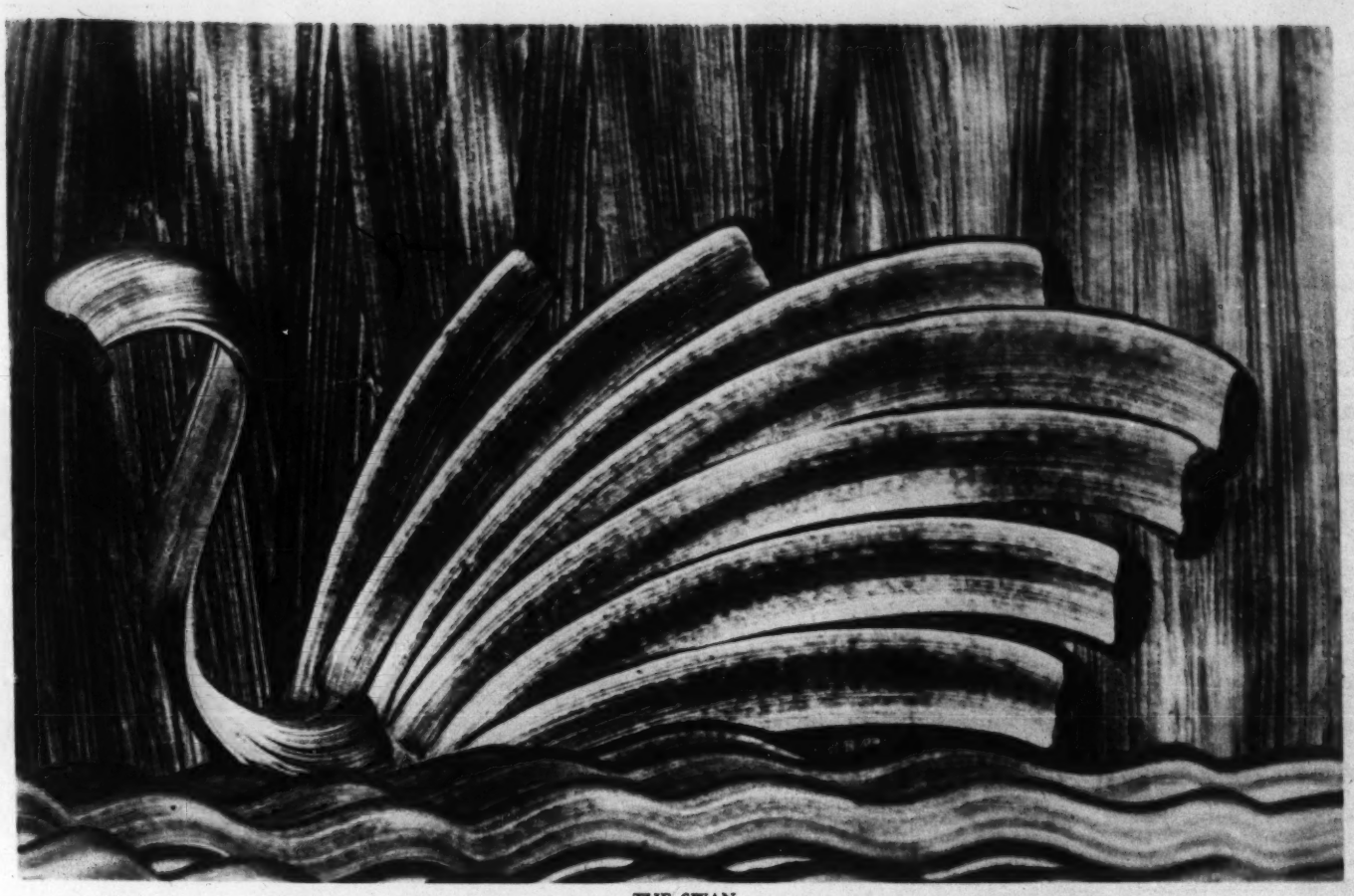
y Child—and Adult, Too—
w Freedom



THE SWAN

Any Motion of the Hands in Finger Painting Will Produce Something. Perhaps an Arc or a Parabola. But in the Above Painting a Deft Hand, an Alert Eye and a Developed Sense of Rhythm Were Essential.

studio in New York she wore a blue smock. I could not think of her in any other costume. It was her badge of service, and she glorified it. The two or three rooms of the studio were very simple, containing a few old pieces of beautifully carved wood, a few finger paintings on the wall, and a few comfortable chairs. She had planed her life down to its essentials, and those include only the materials she is immediately concerned with.

I felt that Miss Shaw bore kinship with Bronson Alcott, that earlier and most inspired teacher. Alcott, some hundred years ago in his little school on Boston Common, had sought to bring out in each child what he knew the child already possessed. He used to talk with the children about the Scriptures, while one of his assistants wrote down their responses, and today, as we read those "Conversations on the Gospels," we may well be moved by the profound spiritual wisdom that came from the mouths of babes.

Miss Shaw, in the school in Rome, used to encourage the children to make up stories of their own. The little ones who were unable to write would tell them to her and she would take them down verbatim—that is, until she installed a dictaphone to which the children might tell their stories.

* * *

I prevailed upon her to show me the book in which these stories had been privately printed. She laid it on my lap—a large, handbound book of poems, stories and crude drawings. My eye fell on a verse by Robert, age 6:

> The frisky lamb is young
> The boy is full of joy
> They are playing, for it is spring
> This frisky lamb and boy.

Turning a few pages, I came on one by Isabel, age 8:

> Houses are big things, but some are little,
> And we live in them.
> They are what we make them.
> If we love pretty things,
> Then the houses are pretty;
> That is if there is enough "soldi."
> Even if some people haven't enough "soldi"
> Their houses are pretty,
> Because they do pretty things.

"Soldi" is pennies, a footnote advises. Then, by another 8-year-old named John, was the story of the school's two cats:

> Dixie is our gray cat.
> She is a great lump
> Of "purrs" and "meows"
> Of cat-contentment,
> And
> She has great jumping desires.
>
> Julia is our white Persian.
> She is the Empress.
> She gets in lovely poses.
> And turns, not to you,
> But as if to a king
> In far-off times.

Then there were longer ones with a wisdom and perception that moved me deeply.

"But they are wonderful!" I exclaimed, wishing I had time to read the whole book.

As if by explanation, Miss Shaw said quietly, "Every child is a potential artist. Teaching is simply the process of awakening him to the beauty and truth of the world in which he lives and equipping him with convenient ways of response. An old proverb says, 'Why wait on the arrival when we might enjoy the journey?' It applies well to teaching. So many people worry today over children, and worry is highly destructive. Enjoy a child and you set him free. Why should our concern be with the sometime product when it is the process that is important now? I am always willing to trust the eventual outcome to a child's natural capacity." Miss Shaw spoke with a sane and heartening authority—she has seen too many of her children grow into well-balanced, useful adults to doubt her practice.

Miss Shaw is an explorer. Always seeking for new methods herself, she urges teachers to make their own researches in the educational realm, not wait to read others' books. "Teaching is discovery," she reminded me.

Her chief concern has always been with the best basic methods of teaching. She had seen what constructive expression music, dancing and the telling of stories to the dictaphone had given children, but she was eager to find some medium that would enable them to express their thoughts in plastic form, their words in color. Pencils and brushes might be placed in a child's hands, but they remained grown-up tools, offering little of the freedom from self that a child needs. What the children's own tools might be she did not yet know.

* * *

One day a small boy in her school was found daubing a door with a bottle of colored fluid. Smearing the color on fingers and hands, he swirled up the door in lovely arcs and curves and decorative designs, blissfully unconscious of what he was doing, or where. Miss Shaw watched for a moment—what she saw was not only the boy but the beginning of an idea.

A quest lasting many months followed—a quest for a clayey paint that would be harmless, washable and easily manipulated. After what seemed an endless period of research and experimentation, finger paint was developed—a sort of soft mud, coming in a variety of colors. Once found, it was the children themselves who evolved its use. That was in 1931. Its uses are still being evolved as new employments bring new possibilities. The process is simple; the materials, paper, paint and a bucket of water.

A sheet of paper is made thoroughly wet then smoothed on a flat, washable surface, such as a porcelain-topped table or one covered with oilcloth. Whatever color is desired is taken from its tin with a wooden spatula and put on the paper. Hands dip deeply into the bucket of water and the finger paint artist is ready. There are no brushes here, but the fingers, the fist, the arm, the palm, the nails. With the first sweeping movement that spreads the paint over the paper, a richness of shaded lines results, with a depth and three-dimensional effect that under another process would take much effort. Any motion of the hands will do, and something will result—perhaps just arcs and swirls and parabolas; perhaps the swirling movement of ethereal figures, like one of William Blake's energetic concepts. Nor are the hands the sole workers, the whole body is involved with a push and pull of satisfying rhythm.

* * *

A few sweeps of the hands and we have a seascape with foaming waves; a few undulating lines crossed by a few delicate curvings of the thumbnail and a meadow with soft grasses pleases us. Wipe it out by passing the hands freely over it, take more paint, blend colors, start afresh. Nothing limits the range of conception. Work to completion, reduce it to a void, work again and, suddenly satisfied, put it aside to dry; then wash the table, wash the hands, and put the materials away. This little routine of orderliness Miss Shaw insists on as part of the lesson in finger painting. "We, in America especially, must learn to bring our jobs to completion before we go on to others," she added to me. "From start to finish the full flow of work should be maintained. The last step is the title. It is the culmination of creative effort instead of being the outline."

The children in Miss Shaw's school took to finger painting immediately. Soon exhibitions followed, and requests to demonstrate the work in different capitals. Finger painting was on its way to becoming a major asset in child education. Now it is used in hundreds of schools in the United States, England and on the Continent, as well as in summer camps, while its use as an experimental medium for self-expression in clinics, hospitals and prisons is just being realized.

We went into the adjoining room, where shelves ran from floor to ceiling. Each shelf contained a series of finger paintings and was marked to indicate the ages of the children who had done them. The ages ran from two on. There was a special shelf for work done by adults. Miss Shaw started turning through the finger paintings. There were strange, exotic patterns, crude, primitive concepts, charming delicate flights of imagination, dark, lurid impressions.

"How do you ever teach children this?" I asked incredulously.

And Miss Shaw's reply was simply, "I don't, they teach me. A child is easily impressed, give him a medium and he will release that impression. Finger paint will do what he wants it to do. It is something pliant within his hands and catches the flow of his imagination. Let a child alone with it and you will soon see what I mean. All the parent or teacher can be is a quiet protective presence and a reservoir of help when needed. The children make their own discoveries in finger painting and, so doing, prove my theory of teaching through experience. Certain truths become their own as they apply them and see definite results, nor are they likely to lose them—ever. A child with his innate fairness of judgment will realize intuitively that the same laws that apply to his finger painting—balance, proportion and so on—apply in some way to his human relationships. That may be all he will see, but it is enough.

"Working along in this, their own, medium they develop a technique which they are quite ready to pass on to others for what it is worth. They arrange their compositions because they like things that way. They are always right. The possibility of there being a wrong sense of composition has not entered their lives, there is no shadow of it over their work. Many of them feel that a picture must be good from whatever angle it is looked at. Working on individual tables and moving all around them, they must please themselves from many viewpoints. A picture one way may be called a tree, another way a lobster—to the child it is acceptable either way.

"One small boy gave me his explanation of balance—though he did not use that term. He said you simply do one thing in one place with one hand, then you work with the other and let it do another thing. That is perfect co-ordination of movement—the secret of balance. Another explained to me how he had worked out perspective, 'You make the far-off things first. Then they are far away. And then you make the close-up things, and they look close up.' These are basic principles of art and the children have made them theirs by experience."

As we turned through the finger paintings I was enchanted by the titles—"A Dog and His House," "Sun and His Friends—Trees and Flowers," "Ship at Night Comes Home From Sea"—a dark, restful view of a harbor and one little ship, the whole pervaded with a warm feeling of safety and security. As the children paint, Miss Shaw walks around the room asking them what they are at work on. Sometimes the drawings are so abstract, and the children's descriptions of them so profound in their significance, that she feels she would scarcely believe her memory if she depended wholly upon it, so she writes the titles as the children give them in a little book carried in her smock. She is their scribe, they are their own interpreters.

"Thoughts of a Musician"—done by

(Continued on page 12)

Among the New Books

William Jaggard, Printer of Shakespeare's Works

A Printer of Shakespeare: The Books and Times of William Jaggard. by Edwin Elliott Willoughby. New York: Dutton. $5.

JUST WHY JOHN HEMINGE and Henry Condell, Shakespeare's friends and fellow actors, when they undertook the pious task of publishing a collected edition of the dramatist's works as a monument to his memory, chose for their printer William Jaggard will probably never be known. There were good reasons for not choosing him. He had been involved in not one but two somewhat shady and questionable enterprises in connection with Shakespeare's writings.

He it was who published "The Passionate Pilgrim" in 1599. At that time Shakespeare's reputation as a writer of nondramatic poetry—"sugared sonnets"—was already high "among his private friends." These sonnets were not yet published, but doubtless some of them had found their way into one or another of the manuscript commonplace books which the Elizabethan gentlemen liked to compile; and it is likely that it was one of these books which found its way to Jaggard's publishing office. In it he found three sonnets from "Love's Labor's Lost" and two from the already famous cycle; he also found a quantity of miscellaneous verse by other writers. All these things he printed and published under Shakespeare's name. Shakespeare, so far as we know, never took the trouble to protest.

* * *

Again, in 1619 Jaggard was heavily involved in the design—"conspiracy" it might be called—which resulted in the publication of the nine now celebrated quartos bearing false dates or false imprints or both. It was thought some time ago that this enterprise was an attempt to put together a collected edition of Shakespeare's entire works, a plan that failed through inability to obtain texts of many of the plays or because of interference by someone in authority. Professor Willoughby doubts whether there was any such plan; but from the number of cases in which these particular quartos have survived in batches he argues, reasonably enough, that it was probably intended to sell them, when possible, in sets. Be this as it may, the transaction was not altogether reputable.

That being the case, why did Heminge and Condell select Jaggard as their printer? Would they not have been naturally prejudiced against one whom they must have known guilty of piracy, theft and forgery? The answer is that if Jaggard was no better than he should have been he was no worse than most of his fellow printers and better than some. The seventeenth-century conception of rights in literary property was lax; there were no stringent copyright laws, though the Company of Stationers imposed penalties upon printers and booksellers guilty of notable infringements of their code. Jaggard in the case of "The Passionate Pilgrim" and the 1619 quartos had merely done what most other printers would or might have done had they had the opportunity. Consequently Heminge and Condell were not prejudiced against him on that account to the degree that would forbid their having commercial dealings with him. On the other hand, his exceptionally sound financial condition was a consideration weighing heavily in his favor. The First Folio Shakespeare cost a lot of money to produce; it was not a thing to be farmed out to a printer who might "go broke" while it was in the press. Moreover, Jaggard had had an unusually large experience in producing great folio volumes.

Thyra Samter Winslow, Whose Book of Short Stories, "My Own, My Native Land" (Doubleday, Doran), Was Recently Reviewed in the Monitor.

The choice was, then, a logical one. The consequence of the choice is that Jaggard has come down in literary history as the man who preserved a full half of the corpus of Shakespeare's dramatic work (those plays not in print before the Folio) from oblivion. Upon this Professor Willoughby rests his claim to fame. It cannot be proved and it does not seem likely that the 17 plays in question would have gone into oblivion had Jaggard not printed them. Would not the two pious editors have chosen another printer? At all events, this claim is the justification for the research which has resulted in the present biography of William Jaggard. Not much is known about his life apart from the books which issued from his press. All these Professor Willoughby passes in review; they form an interesting cross section of Jacobean publishing activity.

* * *

Jaggard did not print much poetry nor many plays except Shakespeare's. Besides the books mentioned above his most famous production is the first English version of the "Decameron." He issued miscellaneous books on history, heraldry and public affairs; one or two travel books, and a good deal of theology and sermon literature (as did all printers of the time). Some of his books were probably printed at the expense of their authors and for what we call private circulation. He had a pride in his craft and resented criticism of the accuracy with which printing was done in his house. On one occasion he ventured into authorship; but his "View of the Lord Mayors" is of interest only as a literary curiosity. He was successful and well to do. In later years he took his son into partnership, though he seems to have retained active control of his enterprises. That is why his son's name, Isaac, appears in the imprint of the First Folio.

Professor Willoughby tells his story in a lively and entertaining fashion. The biography is beautifully illustrated with facsimiles and portraits.

The Making of an Evangelical Poet

The Mistletoe Child, by Herbert Palmer. London: Dent. 10s. 6d.

MR. HERBERT PALMER is unique among contemporary English poets. He is the outsider; the dark horse. He is the street corner preacher, the fervent eccentric one meets in the moorland villages of the north of England, never knowing what spate of rhetoric, temper or bardic sentiment he will bring down upon one's head. Evangelical and moody, vigorous and emotional, he is too headlong and personal to be altogether sympathetic to a generation of cautious, critical and anti-romantic personality. He was a young man at the beginning of the century and between him and those who grew up after the war, the intellectual gulf seems unbridgeable. They use the same words and understand different things by them.

* * *

Yet Mr. Palmer is also unique among his coevals. His autobiography enables us to see how the difference arose and why it persisted. "We are each one a development or perversion of what we were," he writes, "and all who were born before the year 1900 belong in some measure to the same England." But his England is not the romantic England of his fellow writers who quickly assumed an urban sophistication. The romanticism of Mr. Palmer is different; it is religious, a conflicting blend of paganism and Wesleyan Methodism which has not been transformed in the smoother English world.

Coming to the cities, English writers have tended in the past to slough their origins; and thus we speak of the Fabian Socialist movement, forgetting that it was not the cool words of the Fabian intellectual, but the eloquence of Wesleyan Methodist preachers which held—and to some large extent still holds—the allegiance of the trades unions of the common man. Mr. Palmer has kept a primitive individuality and is unassimilated because he has never discarded the Wesleyan Methodist tradition.

All this will be plain to those who read his autobiography. His father was a Wesleyan preacher of small-shopkeeper antecedents. He had married "above him," the marriage being welcomed because, by one of those improbabilities which gave the English caste system sudden and refreshing lapses into flexibility, his wife's county family had been converted to the shopkeeper's faith. Moved every three years—in accord with the Wesleyan practice—to a new town, the Palmers and their growing family were soon struggling with poverty.

The father is admirably drawn. He was an eloquent man, subject to alternate fits of joyful ebullience and deep depression, impulsive, careless, but wilder in speech than in action, self-indulgent, autocratic, industrious, "emotional, sentimental, a little vulgar, a little vain, very soft hearted, a determined disciplinarian and a loyal friend and colleague."

The son, surrounded by sisters and aunts, grew to be a sensitive, egotistical and difficult child, at a period when little attempt had been made to penetrate the mysterious morality of childhood. His tempers were thought "bad" and no investigation was made. At school he was weak and marked down therefore by all the bullies as an oddity. He grew up, a proud and difficult boy, isolated in his private world, and increasingly ill adjusted to his changing environments. There was a period of great happiness when he was allowed to run wild in the Yorkshire moors and dales; but the general tale, told with a hard and genial irony, is of a rough-and-tumble existence divided between sullen silences, boisterous joys, anger and tears.

* * *

Mr. Palmer's pictures of provincial schools are almost Dickensian, and obviously the boy who was willing to fight any boy who harassed an incompetent schoolmaster had reached a very awkward degree of unconventionality. But he no longer fled panic-stricken from imagined outdoor danger and he did not dress the cat up in doll's garments so that the poor thing had to be cut out of them with a pair of scissors. A mixture of self-criticism and his father's whips stopped his cursing and swearing and "wicked" additions to prayers. Skinny-legged and violent, his masculinity thwarted by the presence of too many women in the house, this general butt and torment had his own private disciplines. He set himself frightening tasks in order to overcome physical fear.

His own comments on the detailed scenes of boyhood are sardonic and vigorous. He dislikes John Wesley because, despite his methodical ecstasies, he was no poet. He reflects upon the remark of a friend who once said that if he (Palmer) had not this repressive Puritan upbringing, his passionate nature would have been his ruin. On the contrary, his talent for development and self-discipline seems to have been a part of that nature.

V. S. PRITCHETT

R. W. Chambers's "Thomas More," the English edition of which (Cape) was reviewed in these columns on July 17, is published in the United States by Harcourt Brace.

Doubleday, Doran is the American publisher of W. Somerset Maugham's "Don Fernando," the English edition of which (Heinemann) was reviewed in these pages on July 24, 1935.

Macmillan is publishing in America as well as in England W. A. Robson's "Civilization and the Growth of Law," which was reviewed in these columns on June 26.

Latest additions to the New Temple Shakespeare are "King Lear," "Macbeth," "Othello," "Measure for Measure" and "Troilus and Cressida."

This fall Longmans Green will publish in the United States Winifred Holtby's "Women," the English edition of which (Lane) was reviewed in the Monitor on July 23.

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The Wonders of an Art Resurrected From Antiquity

The Development of Sumerian Art, by C. Leonard Woolley. London: Faber & Faber. 30s. net.

HERE IS AN INFORMING and fascinating volume. It presents, with benefit of material disclosed within recent years, the first inclusive, abundantly illustrated account of Mesopotamian art. Archaeologists have dug deep and made a "scoop," for they have revealed physical evidences of the Flood, and they even brought to light articles and remnants which antedate the Deluge. Mesopotamian art was known only in a fragmentary way, until these discoveries; today, its history can be traced very logically, beginning, middle and end. Common traits may be discerned, growths and declines, original tendencies congealing into mannerisms, interludes of florid excess. Mr. Woolley's account is lucid and convincing. Calmly he observes and comments, sparing us the effusions common to specialists and discoverers.

* * *

Exploring the strata, the oldest culture, al 'Ubaid, proves to be neolithic; no metal objects were found; pottery was shaped by hand and painted with geometric and plant motives. In the first layer, the author finds "that sense of form and that discrimination of ornament which are the essentials of art." The disaster of the Flood contributes toward the decline of the forms and the increasing limitation of designs, until, finally, painted pottery disappears altogether. But, says Mr. Woolley, the people of al 'Ubaid persist and contribute qualities which influence the course of Sumerian art throughout its history.

Below the Flood deposits were found debris of huts, the construction and ornamentation of which anticipate later accomplishment. The art had grown from the soil, mud and clay. Later materials substituted were more rare and more elegant, but they merely enlarged what had been begun by these imaginative forbears. Invaders entered. Races fused. There were changes and variations. Stone was introduced as a material for handicraft. A miscellany of objects of art shows variations over the centuries in style and taste, from the stiff hieratic to the free naturalistic.

* * *

Miniature reproductions of dwellings placed in the Royal Tombs at Ur, have communicated some startling facts: ". . . actual examples of the column, the arch, the vault, the apse, the dome" are discerned in these models. Mr. Woolley considers that subsequent civilizations, employing these devices in architecture, were indebted to the Sumerians, who lived in the fourth millennium before the Christian Era.

Another medium, of which magnificent examples were discovered, was the art of metal work. "From a technical standpoint, the Sumerian goldsmith of the fourth millennium was on an equal footing with his fellow craftsmen of any subsequent age; his manual skill rivaled theirs . . . in plain hammered work, repoussée, chasing, engraving, granulated work and filigree, and, in casting, he was master of his craft." The objects won popular fancy some years ago when they were first brought to light: the plain gold bowl, the fluted tumbler, a gold helmet, a bull's head of gold and lapis-lazuli, ornamented lyres, etc. In the representation of animals, the author discovers the highest expression of the metalcraft. With animals, they are "unconcerned with the individual and the accidental; seeing through them to the type, translating that into line and mass with, as a rule, the utmost economy of means." The Sumerian artist is less successful in portraying the qualities of man.

The difficulty with which stone was attained influenced its use in monuments. The sculptor had to be cautious in handling a rare and expensive material. He could not dash ahead and take chances. The figures were kept in solid block; relief was low, and no attempt was made to detach the figure from the ground. No interest was manifested in drapery; in handling it obvious conventions were followed. The portrayal was not natural, but abstract. In gems and seals there were qualities of style and characterizations broadly comparable with those of other crafts.

The Ziggurat of Ur is the "most imposing monument of antiquity that survives at Ur." Among other sophisticated features in the plan of this "High Place" was the application of optical laws similar to those followed by the Greeks in the construction of the Parthenon.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Anne Morrow Lindbergh, Author of "North to the Orient," Published by Harcourt Brace.

Physical Science Outline

Science: A New Outline, by J. W. N. Sullivan. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $2.

THE PHYSICAL SCIENTIST, outlining present-day theories to the layman, is in something of the predicament of Christopher Robin describing

. . . an elephant
Behind another elephant
Behind another elephant
Who isn't really there . . .

For the modern concepts of such things as atomic structure and cosmic form do not lend themselves to precise mechanical description. Mr. J. W. N. Sullivan sees this clearly. He wastes no time in conjuring with pictures that cannot accurately delineate the modern physical theories. Instead, he plunges directly into his own characteristically simple explanations. The result is one of the most lucid of elementary descriptions of the course of modern scientific thought:

> If we are to give up picturing nature in terms with which we are familiar, how are we to picture it? The only possible answer at the present time is that we do not know. The workings of nature, as we have come to know them during the present century, are so unlike our ordinary experiences that we cannot picture them at all. We have to be content with a more abstract, a less intimate kind of knowledge. We can work out the laws that natural phenomena obey, but we cannot picture ourselves anything that would behave in that manner.

Mr. Sullivan's previous works on general and special scientific subjects guarantee the authority of his statements. But their clarity speaks even more forcefully.

Rapidly he takes the reader through the elementary discussions of the formation of the solar system, the theories of gravitation, atomic structure and the intricate new concepts of the nature and behavior of light. In all of these, he touches briefly upon the latest advances of scientific conjecture, but he does so without aid of mathematics and with a minimum of diagram.

Usually in books of this kind the reader is given prefatory assurance that it will "all be very simple," only to encounter elaborate formulae and complicated tabulations somewhere about page 73. Mr. Sullivan wastes no time with prefaces. His sole flight into mathematics is an explanation of the theory of relativity which, for brevity and clarity, is difficult to surpass.

The final third of his volume deals with biological theory—matters of evolution, reproduction and physiological mutation. For the reader who cares nothing for these subjects, they may be passed over without in any way detracting from the continuity or completeness of the first section of the book.

Gx.

The American Language

A Dictionary of Modern American Usage, by H. W. Horwill. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.25.

IT IS ONLY FAIR to inform the reader that when he picks up "A Dictionary of Modern American Usage" he should not expect to find it a treatise similar to the indispensable "Dictionary of Modern English Usage," by H. W. Fowler. If, however, the reader is an Englishman, one who would like to understand the movies imported from America, or who would enjoy being able to converse freely on a trip to the United States, he should find his money well invested.

Mr. Horwill, who approaches the contribution of America to the English language with understanding and refreshing lack of ridicule, has made a first-hand study of usage in the New World; and his interesting book is liberally sprinkled with typographical daggers and double daggers which denote whether certain American words discussed are winning, or have finally earned, a place in the mother tongue. A word without so much as a single dagger is supposedly languishing in the purgatory of nonrecognition.

On his visits to America, the author must have been a busy man. Whenever he heard a strange word, or encountered an unusual bit of phraseology in books or the press, out would come his notebook; and what he recorded is likely to do more to cement friendly cultural relations between England and the United States than reams of treaties.

Language grows; and, of course, America is fertile soil and the verbiage is likely to grow luxuriantly and spread over into neighbors' gardens. Mr. Horwill is the kind of neighbor who comes over not to scold Americans for letting their word gardens get out of hand, but merely to appraise with practiced eye the source of some new and interesting seedlings. Americans will, therefore, be pleased by his fairness; for nowhere does he indulge in ridicule, even if it might be deserved.

In this dictionary, Americans will note with no particular pride that words such as "contact" as a verb, and "yellow" as applied to journalism, have crossed the Atlantic, and that "crook" and "rattle" are now firmly rooted in England; but Americans may wonder why "drug store," "freight train," "Thanksgiving turkey," etc., should still puzzle Englishmen. That Mr. Horwill's recordings are accurate, however, may well be attested by the fact that in reporting on "you all," he does not fall into the error of believing that people in the southern states use this friendly phrase in addressing one person.

On both sides of the Atlantic, a common language is spoken; and any effort, such as this, to make the idiom of one side intelligible to the other will hasten the day of complete understanding.

P. O. N.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Accuracy of the Bible

The Accuracy of the Bible by Dr. A. S. Yahuda. New York: Dutton. $3.

PROOF OF THE HISTORICAL accuracy of the Bible is steadily gaining ground. The spade of the archaeologist supplemented by the growing ability of scholars to read ancient inscriptions is furnishing documentary evidence that the Bible stories, even the most ancient, have a historicity formerly denied them.

Dr. Yahuda, author of this highly informative volume, has made good use of a wide knowledge of ancient languages in promoting his thesis, viz., that the Hebrew people were greatly influenced both by the customs and by the languages of the people with whom they for a time sojourned, especially with the Egyptians and Babylonians; also that after they arrived in the Promised Land their language and religion were substantially changed and expanded by contact with neighboring tribes. His contention regarding the Egyptian influence upon the language, customs and religion of the Children of Israel coincides, in part at least, with the conclusion presented by Professor Breasted in his "Dawn of Consciousness."

To prove his thesis, Dr. Yahuda analyzes several important Bible narratives. In the story of the birth of Moses, Exodus II:3, he points out that in the paragraph describing the making of a cradle for the infant the words for *ark, bulrushes, slime, pitch* and *river* are all of Egyptian origin. He also describes numerous customs which the Children of Israel must have adopted during or after their long sojourn in the land of the Pharaohs.

The author goes into considerable detail in substantiating the Joseph story as to its historical accuracy, and he deals with the Exodus in like manner. His conclusions as to the date of the departure of the Children of Israel, their arrival at the Promised Land and the period of wandering are in general agreement with those of Sir Charles Marston and other noted archaeologists.

But Dr. Yahuda does not stop with the conclusion that Egyptian influence is manifested only during the period of Israel's sojourn in Egypt. He sets forth his conviction that the Genesis stories of creation and of the Flood, etc., bear marks of that influence. He also disagrees with many scholars that the Assyro-Babylon influence upon the customs, language and religion was exercised only during the exile. He points out that it dates back to the patriarchal period before Abraham and his people left Ur of the Chaldees to journey southward. And while he recognizes many elements of language and customs which must have derived from the Assyro-Babylonian sources, perhaps many more than are commonly recognized, yet he contends there are many other instances set forth in the Bible stories which bear unmistakable proof of their Egyptian origin. Both the student of these early affairs and the casual reader will find in this attractive volume pleasant reading and food for thought. The conclusions are well considered, as one would expect from a man of Dr. Yahuda's character and thinking.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

"Short Cuts" to World News

FOR the busy man and woman The Christian Science Monitor offers many "short cuts" to an intelligent knowledge of world affairs. If you haven't time for more, just scan "The World's Day" and see how well equipped you find yourself when it's your turn to take part in a discussion.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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..What Is Finger Painting?

(Continued from Page 9)

a little girl with a natural feeling for music—consisted of a series of spirals, each one attaining a climax marked by a lovely blue flower. She explained to Miss Shaw that was what the musician had been thinking of when all the pieces of the orchestra joined together in the fullness of harmony. "It couldn't have been unless the musician had thought it that way first," she said. "A Winter Storm" had a shivering effect of wind over snowfields. I felt cold while looking at it.

"How did he get that amazing movement of the wind?" I asked.

Miss Shaw smiled, "He put water on the paper and blew on it, because he said the wind was blowing."

"Thunder" was a piling up of black masses, jagged sharp edges pointed with red. "That little girl lives in the city and she does not like noise," Miss Shaw commented; "in her painting she has shown us what harsh sound does to her."

* * *

"Rushes in the Wet"; "Singing Voices at the Opera"; "Seven Dance on the Stage—Hundreds of People Clap," a remarkable presentation of a crowded theater applauding seven dancers; "Conversation Between Two Women in the Next Room," a design of falling raindrops, not unlike the soft patter of distant voices; "The Wind in the Trees and the Grass at Late in the Evening"; "Five Notes of Music Floating Over the Hills"; "Where Peace Is"; "A Chiffon Dress for My Mother," and another, "Spring for a Dress," that begin to hint of the possibilities of finger paint in designing fabrics. Here was a great sweeping wave and the artist had entitled it, "The Tidewater Moves On, There's a Power Behind That Moves It."

Miss Shaw pointed to "Friendship of Trees." "When that little girl explained her drawing she said, 'They will stay together though the rains come and lightnings flash and waters rise.'"

Another exquisitely lovely one, called "Trees and a Home," showed three trees to the left and to the right a small log house. This child, too, had made her story as she went along, and as we looked at the picture Miss Shaw repeated it, "'Four trees go to sleep because winter is coming. When they wake up in the springtime one is gone. They are very sad. They go walking and walking at twilight and at dawn, looking for their friend. By and by they come to a hillside. They look across and see their friend, made into a home. Can you think of a lovelier thing to happen to a tree, Miss Shaw, than to be made into a home?'"

"But they are all so poetic!" I exclaimed. It seemed incredible to me that a group of children could embody in their drawings such abstract concepts and describe them so lyrically.

"But poetry is the natural language of the child," Miss Shaw replied, "and a sort of rhythmic counterpart of the muscular movement employed in finger painting."

In Miss Shaw's book, "Finger Painting," published recently by Little, Brown & Co., she tells of a small girl who, while studying geography, made a finger painting of each country, a single impression of what that land signified to her. "Paris" was done with a series of Gothic arches, under one of which a figure walked. When asked if the figure was a monk or a woman, the little girl merely smiled in that secret way children have and said, "It makes no difference, it's just Paris."

* * *

Miss Shaw brought some drawings from another shelf. "They are not all beautiful," she said; "sometimes children have fears they cannot name, perhaps instilled by things they have seen and could not explain, or by the bogey tale of some careless nursemaid. For such children, finger painting might be called a clearing house of conflicts. Releasing the 'awful thing,' as a dream or morbid obsession will seem, on paper, and wiping it out with a gesture, they feel they have destroyed it forever. This little girl used to make lengths of black chains, but when she had finally convinced herself that she could destroy them with a sweep of her hand and turned to making daisy chains in living, springtime colors, it was obvious that she had been freed of some belief that had been binding her.

"To me, finger paintings are charts of a child's emotional conditions. A happy child will reflect peace of mind in the purity and conception of his work; another child, troubled because of home problems or because of some maladjustment in his life, will show those disturbances in his work. Through such, he begins to find the way out for himself and we learn of the way to help him. The modern child is often just plain starved for the things finger painting gives him—play in the native elements of water, mud, color.

"Of course, as you say," Miss Shaw looked at me, "it might seem that finger painting applied to normal children, but I could tell you of many with problems of speech or temperament who have come to us and have lost their difficulties as they have gained a purely natural form of expression. The child who says, 'I can't,' becomes intrigued by the play of finger paint and soon develops originality."

We were looking at a lovely pastel finger painting, "Blue Movement." Over the paper a child had passed her arm in a sweeping gesture; the result was a great wave crested over and about to break. "How do they know when to stop?" I asked.

* * *

"They always know. They are their own judges, and when a thought has reached its fulfillment with them it is time to end their work. They start in chaos and work through successive periods of chaos, but some innate power of selection tells them when they have completed what they want. Sometimes it is soon, as in 'Blue Movement.' A single gesture and she had accomplished something to her satisfaction. Sometimes they work a long time over one concept. I have often been tempted to tell them that I think they should stop when they reach a certain point, but it is right for them to disagree with me. All experience is different and their own inner sense of values will be their best code."

"What would you say were the chief assets of finger painting?" I asked.

"Chiefly that it gives a child a form of expression he can enjoy, and that it is a medium for all—not just for the so-called artistic child. It is a basic way of teaching by experience—challenging observation, encouraging thinking and acting as a release for the child's own natural sense of imagery. Let us not forget that the springs of beauty well ever fresh and free from the child heart."

Miss Shaw's quiet, gray eyes looked at me. I felt she was about to entrust me with some of her most cherished thoughts. "An artist is not a being apart, he is everyone," she went on; "whatever releases imagination develops creative ability. Relating that experience to others in terms of beauty is art. Finger paint is an intimate thing to a child. When he is working with it nothing comes between him and his secret thought. It gives him freedom with which he begins to find his own individual powers.

* * *

"What we have thought of so long as art has been mere copying—set up a model, place a brush in hand, and say, 'Do that.' Children with a certain inherent ability will do it; the others may be left outside feeling that some door is forever locked to them. Give them all a few pots of finger paint, a sheet of wet paper on a small table, and then see what they will do! They will find out what colors they want to use, and the blending of colors—because each one is an individual discovery—will add to their joy of creation. Instead of attempting to reproduce some external object, they will mirror the thought that lies within—the thought infused by a story they have been listening to, an experience they have had, or something they have seen with the inmost eye and wish to describe to others. They have an unfailing store of imagery and in a symbolism all their own will reveal it."

Miss Shaw's tone changed, "Not imposed study but creative experience enables children to discover their own individuality. Isn't that what we need today with standardization staring at us so coldly on every side?"

Photo Edwin Levick, N. Y.

SHAMROCK V SLITHERING THROUGH THE SOLENT

Babel of Tongue

Persons who have attempted to learn a "foreign" language, whether successfully or not, will need to master 2796 different tongues before they can converse freely with natives in any part of the world. Officers of the French Academy have so computed the total of world languages.

Chinese, in its various dialects, is spoken by more persons than any other language, with the total estimated at 475,000,000. English is second, used by from 225,000,000 to 275,000,000 persons. Hindi and other Indian languages are native to some 216,000,000 persons. Other dialects account for the remaining 137,000,000 population of India. Russian and its dialects are spoken by 160,000,000 persons.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Social Credit . . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In your Magazine Section of May 29, Mr. Harvey S. Chase writes condemning Social Credit. He declares that Major Douglas, and indeed, all proponents of Social Credit, are primarily ignorant of commercial banking practice and in particular pours scorn upon the following quotation from the Major's article in your issue of April 3:

"At the present time, when a central bank, and, to a less extent, any normal type of bank, acquires securities, it acquires them by exchanging a draft upon its own credit for the securities, thus increasing the money in the hands of the public by the amount paid, and increasing its own assets by the securities acquired. It is quite fair to say *that a financial institution in such a case acquires securities for nothing,* and I am not aware of any special reason why a financial institution should alone be thus privileged."

If this statement is false, as implied by Mr. Chase, will he kindly enlighten me on the following point—The Reserve Bank of New Zealand was formed in August, 1934, with a capital of £500,000. Yet in November of the same year, its assets amounted to £28,301,574. Will he tell me how the bank acquired the right to those extra millions?

I and a few friends are studying Social Credit. At present it seems to us to provide the only explanation of such anomalous facts as that cited above. We should be very glad to receive an explanation on the orthodox side from Mr. Chase, as we are seeking for the light. Would he also tell us in what way Major Douglas's statement quoted above is incorrect?

L. ROBERTS
East Wittering, North Chichester, Sussex, England.

* * *

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In answer to Mr. L. Roberts's letter, I am pleased to reply as follows to his question: He repeats Major Douglas's statement which I quoted and criticized and asks, "In what way is this incorrect?"

When securities (bonds or stocks) are bought by a bank the latter pays for them either in cash over the counter, or by a cheque drawn against its own credit account at a central bank (Bank of England in London, or Federal Reserve Bank in America). In either case the bank's assets are reduced by the purchase of the securities. If purchased for cash it is plain that the bank's cash assets are reduced by the amount of the purchase. If bought by cheque, the bank's credit (assets) at some other bank is reduced by the same amount; i. e. the bank is that much poorer in assets (cash or credit). Far from being "acquired for nothing" as Major Douglas says, the security has actually been paid for in full by the bank in either case.

A third method—and a common one—is for the bank to set up on its books a credit to the seller of the security, a so-called "deposit account" which Major Douglas and his disciples say is a "creation of *money* by the stroke of the pen," because the seller now has a chequing account which he did not have before, and may draw cheques against it. Now, this "deposit account" is in fact merely a *liability account* of the bank—a debt due to the seller. The bank has bought the securities and holds them as an asset, *but it has not yet paid for them,* so it sets up a debt account (deposit account) and permits the seller to draw against it and in this way, by honoring these cheques, the bank gradually pays the seller and wipes out the debt account. Every one of these cheques must be paid for out of good assets of the bank, either over the counter or to other banks through the clearing house transactions. There is no "thin air" creation of money, as the Social Credit supporters claim, in ignorance of actual bank practice and necessities. These are examples of Major Douglas's absurdly wrong assertions.

Mr. Roberts's inquiry regarding The Reserve Bank of New Zealand and its increase of assets, if correctly stated by him, would indicate exceptional ability and reputation in the bank management, as such an increase could come only by a very great flow of deposits into the bank from merchants, corporations, other banks, government deposits and other regular business sources. Mr. Roberts's inference that this increase was *net profit* to the bank fails to realize that this increase of assets was accompanied by a similar increase of liabilities—customers' deposit accounts and other debts. Moreover the bank, being a Reserve Bank, received doubtless heavy deposits from ordinary commercial banks, acting as their legal depository—accompanied, of course, by corresponding liabilities.

I refer Mr. Roberts and all students of Social Credit to an article of mine in the current June number of "The Bankers' Magazine." Reprints are available.

HARVEY S. CHASE
South Hamilton Post Office,
Massachusetts.

Contributors . . .

SENATOR JAMES P. POPE has been one of the strongest advocates of international co-operation in the United States Senate since he became a member of this body in 1933. As junior Senator from Idaho, he is sponsor of a resolution for participation by the United States in the League of Nations.

ALICE MCGUFFEY RUGGLES is a free lance writer of prose and verse. She is a grandniece of William Holmes McGuffey, author of the McGuffey readers, and has recently published "A Daughter of the McGuffeys," memoirs of her mother.

JANET MABIE, a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section, supplies another in her long list of personality sketches, which reveal this writer at her best.

FRANK ELLIOTT is qualified to write on the subject of Scotland Yard by nearly 20 years of service as Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police of London.

MICHAEL WINCH has traveled extensively in Lapland and throughout Europe. He was formerly attached to the British Embassy at Warsaw, but since has devoted his whole time to travel and writing.

PEARL STRACHAN is a member of the Monitor reportorial staff and a frequent contributor of special features to the Magazine Section on widely ranging subjects. Her last article, "Creative Work," appeared Dec. 5, 1934.

The CITIZEN OF THE WORLD, who writes today on democracy, is engaged in social service work in England.

ELIZABETH YATES is another of the magazine's frequent contributors of personality sketches. Her last article, on Elisabeth Bergner, appeared June 12.

GODFREY LIAS, through his numerous articles in the Magazine Section, has shown himself to be an observing student of London's teeming life. He is one of the Monitor's political writers in England.

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.. Rhapsody on Gershwin

(Continued from Page 3)

tween strangers who cannot possibly know the aspirations of each other. Later it was different.

They sent Gershwin to substitute for a pianist at Fox's Theater supper show in Fourteenth Street, and he made a mess of it, and the manager swooped down on him, complained over giving him part pay, and drove him off.

All this time his brother Ira was intending to study seriously, and he turned to the making of lyrics, too. Little by little, with surprisingly little solid foundation, George began to write. He knew no counterpoint, no harmony; he was feeling his way with a talent buried down deep within him.

As Dr. Isaac Goldberg has found a whole book none too much room in which to describe the evolution of George Gershwin, from the startled boy on the 125th Street pavement outside the Penny Arcade, discovering music, to one of the few great writers of American music in the world, it would be folly here to try to keep step with the years.

In January, 1924, he and Ira had written a show called "Sweet Little Devil." They were subject to the usual pressures and anxieties of such situations, and George could ill afford the start of amazement he got from picking up the New York Tribune one morning and reading therein that he was, at that very moment, in the act of writing a symphony which would presently be performed by Mr. Paul Whiteman's orchestra on tour.

George Gershwin has had surprises in his life; it was a surprise to him the day he signed a contract to write a concerto for Mr. Walter Damrosch, and to play the piano part of it in seven concerts on tour. It was a surprise chiefly because he hadn't the least idea what a concerto was, and he had a vague feeling he would have to find out so he could keep his contract.

But in the matter of the announcement of his forthcoming symphony he was even more surprised; for his ears rang only with the music of "Sweet Little Devil" and he had had no speech whatever with Whiteman about a symphony, and hadn't the least idea how to go about writing one, and no time anyhow.

* * *

Gershwin has the knack of being on the level with himself. And he had also a feeling that if anyone was saying he was doing a thing, perhaps he ought to do it, and not make any scenes or excuses later on. For all the anxiety over his existing show, he set to work. He wrote for two weeks, and the idea he had in mind was a musical kaleidoscope. The third week he simply had to go to Boston. So he took the unfinished score along with him, and there was something about the rhythm of the train wheels that gave him an idea, and he worked all the way to Boston, and when he got there he knew what the end of his "symphony" was going to be. And it was "The Rhapsody in Blue."

And now, this day, in this light-paneled room, with its organ, and the two grand pianos, and the painting of Grandfather Gershwin, and the Picasso, Gershwin smiled with great honesty and he said, "Well, the Rhapsody has held up. It had its eleventh birthday this year. It's been quite a baby."

The "Porgy"? Yes, it was unusual for the man who wrote the music for such a production to be allowed to cast it, too. But he had so definitely in mind what he wanted. There was the professor down at Howard, who insisted that he be guaranteed half his yearly salary as professor of music, because he was very wary of Broadway—"and who could blame him," said Gershwin, who has reason to know what Broadway is like—and who had a fine, cultured voice, yet retained precisely the racial emphasis Gershwin had in mind.

When he was writing, of course, he had Paul Robeson in mind; Paul Robeson created the part of Porgy originally, and the range of his voice stuck in Gershwin's mind as he wrote. And now he was sure that the man from Howard was *the* man to have for the part. And then he had got one half of a famous vaudeville team for one of the important parts; he didn't know quite how that was going to be, because the boy was a dancer and couldn't read music, but very likely he could be taught, as what Negro is ever very far from music?

* * *

What was the character of the music?

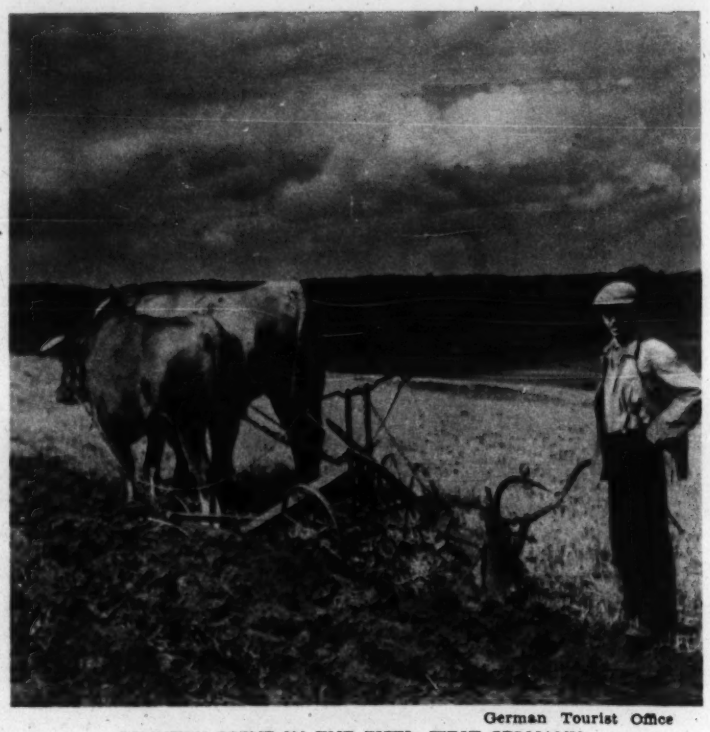
Well, to begin with, he had been given a novel and he had been impelled to set it down musically with tremendous respect for the meaning behind the words of the novel itself. He had done all the vocal sequences himself, had scored and orchestrated it all, instead of letting those jobs out to the men who would ordinarily do it; in the end there would be 600 pages of manuscript for the three acts. And he flung back his head with a little gesture of unself-conscious pride, saying, "And worth it."

Naturally, he had borrowed ideas of form from Wagner, from Moussourgsky, who had taken recitative to make speech. Gershwin had tried to do that with colored dialect and idiom. There were songs like the songs of Carmen, and duets such as the Italian operas have, and yet he thought probably what would be said of it would be that it made a whole new musical form. He said this without vanity but a certain dignified vitality. He has a cryptic smile on occasion; his hands are fine and slender, and strong as the claws of a lion. He is a modest man in a strange way; he knows he has done good things, but he speaks of them with the air of a man standing off at one side, seeming to look upon them with an aesthetic pleasure, possible only from a position at one side.

"The music couldn't have been written elsewhere than in America at this particular time," he said; "however, it has all the qualities from Wagner and the others. I have given the chief characters musical motifs, but they are not built up as Wagner built up his characters by using motifs. The Guild found out that I was a theater man, with a very good sense of what is needed in the theater, and it was nice for me when, after hearing only three or four of the songs for the production, they signed the man I recommended for the part of Porgy, without even hearing him sing."

Well, he must get back to work. The third act. . . . He was really cut out to be an out-of-doors man, and here he was, rooted to the indoors. But—if he could have chosen the things he wanted to do up to this time in his life, they would have been the things he had done, and was doing;

"And what more can anyone ask than that?"



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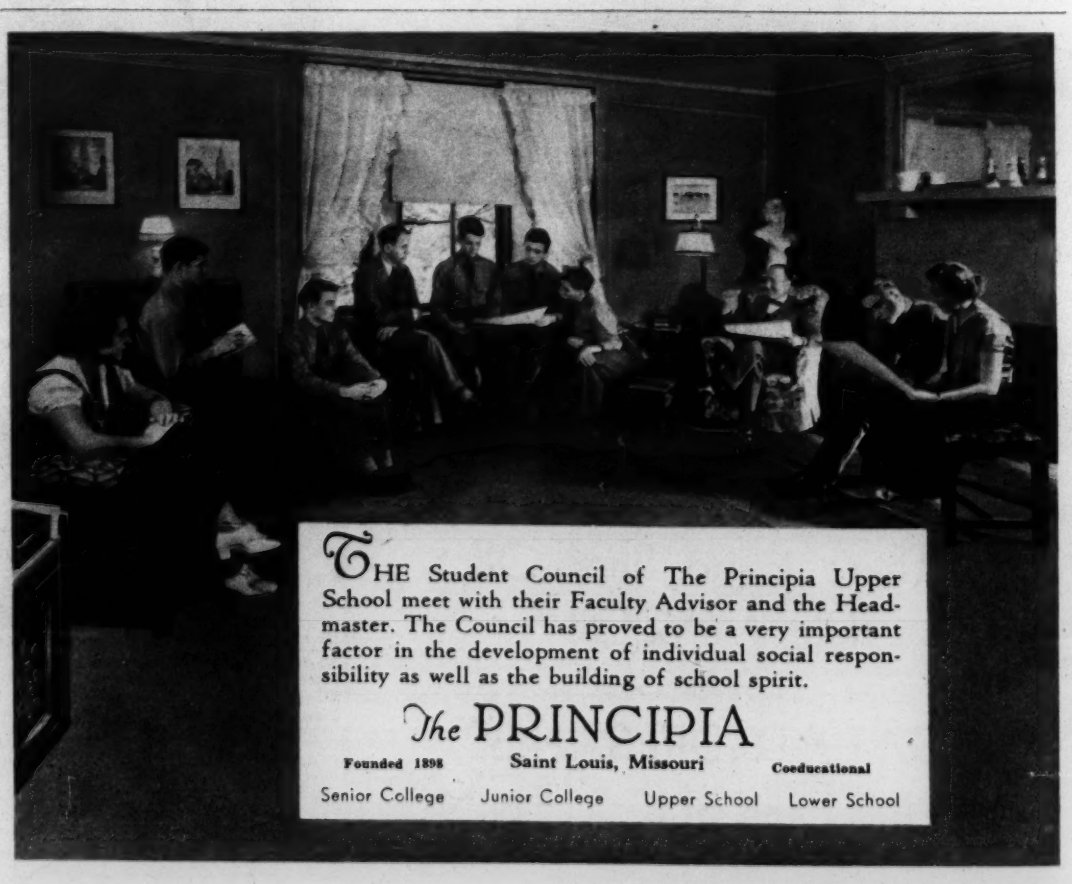

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THEY MOVE WHEN THE REINDEER MOVE

. . Lapps

(Continued from Page 5)

three weeks, and often are arduous. The sledge deer need neither shelter nor fodder; when a halt is called they immediately prove their ability to scent out edible moss, even if this lies deep beneath the snow.

The difficulties of the biannual migrations over, the majority of the Lapps have little to do. Cultivation of any sort being impossible, some indulge in the making of bone and leather goods. Other occupations are almost inevitably connected with the deer. In summer, one or other of the young men from each family will be away up in the mountains, beyond the villages, living in a portable tent and following the herds with dogged steps. Late in the year all go out to take part in the annual round-up.

Games or similar pastimes are almost unknown. The boys play "reindeer." The girls write letters.

The Lapland landscape, at first sight somewhat inhospitable, possesses a charm and character entirely its own. The primeval peace and stillness are completely unbroken. The outline of the mountains is sharp but the light has the quality of softness. Moreover, one is ever conscious of the workings of nature. They are apparent in the inexorable grip of winter, when for seven months woods and mountains are held as if suspended in time beneath a thick white mantle of snow. They are apparent again in the swift oncoming of summer, for in May the snow melts, and in June, the month of the Midnight Sun, the whole land is green and the flowers already in blossom.

The introduction of Christianity has been responsible for a certain change in the mental outlook of the Lapps. Education, through the introduction of the nomad schools, has placed them in a better position in all their dealings with the Swedes and given them a new level of independence. But in its general outline life has changed little since time immemorial. Weeks, months or years have no meaning. All that matters is the biannual migrations. In the past the Lapps have gone up to the hills in spring, down to the plains in autumn. Today, they are doing the same. They demand no change of life, and their wishes are respected. Life pursues its even tenor undisturbed by the outside world.

New Goals for Women

For close upon 900 years the Livery Companies of the City of London were jealously guarded preserves of men, but they are so no longer. Not a single woman before the war was a member of any of the 73 companies. Now there are a valiant half dozen.

With one exception, they are prominent London journalists; brilliant, capable, experienced. Four of the six—Miss Barton, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Peacocke and Miss Secker—are at present holding important staff jobs on newspapers like the Daily Telegraph and the Daily Express. Miss Woodman is the proprietor of a large bookbinding establishment and a noted craftswoman, and Miss Betty Ross, married to an American, is known particularly for her interviews with famous people. They all add distinction to that body to which they were elected soon after the war, "The Master Warden and Commonalty of the Mystery and Art of Stationers and Newspaper Makers."

There are few more closely tied corporations than the Guilds and Livery Companies of the City of London. These austere and picturesque bodies were originally the medieval prototypes of the modern trade union, designed for the protection and betterment of a particular craft. There was the Tallow Chandlers Guild and those of the Silk Throwsters and the Scriveners, the Bowyers and the Basket Makers, the Cutlers and the Cooks, the Salters and the Saddlers, the Farriers and the Feltmakers, the Goldsmiths and the Girdlers, the Lightermen and the Horners, the Paviors and the Pewterers, the Musicians and the Mercers. Each of these had its guildhall in which its meetings were held and its treasures and documents were stored.

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That smoothes away the tired lines
And brings your face repose

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But in this ad we're boosting soap
Though "Sleep" is how we head it

Yes, sleep may be a gentle thing
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Its purity and mildness have
Been always elemental

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No flower petal tender
Is quite so smooth and silken as
The lather it will render

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And soaping was habitual

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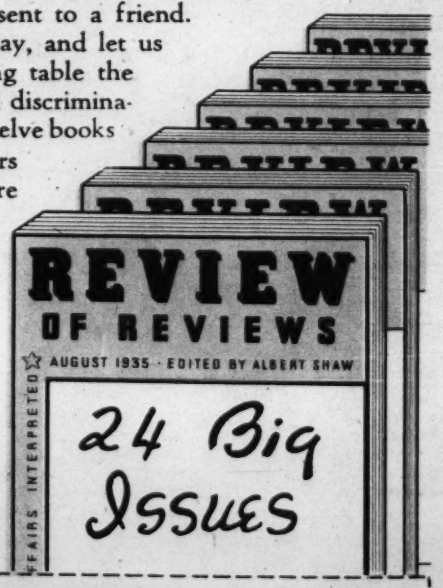

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